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Sane Fourth Move Gains: Japan Plans to Mobilize Million Men for Work

The World's Day—At a Glance

July 5, 1939

States Launch Drive to Cut July 4 Toll

Steps to make Fourth of July celebrations "safe and sane" affairs progressed in several States today with resulting reduction in the Nation's toll of accidents from unregulated use of fireworks.

In Massachusetts, Representative Enrico Capucci (D) of East Boston, filed a bill to ban sale or use of fireworks except in displays sponsored by cities, towns, and veterans' organizations. Without waiting for such a statute, Boston and Worcester, cut injuries to a negligible number by educational and restrictive campaigns.

In Pennsylvania, a State-wide ban on the sale or use of fireworks went into effect with notable results. There was no fatality, although last year there had been seven.

St. Louis, Mo., found accidents sharply reduced as a result of a new anti-fireworks ordinance. [Details: Page 9.]

Japan to Mobilize 1,000,000 Laborers

TOKYO, July 5 (AP)—The Japanese Cabinet today decided to mobilize 1,000,000 laborers to meet the Nation's war-induced labor shortage and thus stimulate industrial production. What industries would be affected or when the ordinance would be put into effect was not disclosed.

Japan Reports Plane Victory Over Soviet

TOKYO (AP)—The Japanese Army reported today that its airmen in Manchukuo had shot down 53 Soviet airplanes in a July 4 battle along the border between Manchukuo and Soviet-protected Outer Mongolia. Japanese asserted this encounter involved 150 airplanes and lasted an hour and a half. Japanese indicated they suffered no losses.

There was no report of such a battle in Moscow. Japanese and Soviet forces have been in sporadic warfare in the Lake Bor region since May 11.

'Flash' Flood Wrecks Kentucky Town

MOREHEAD, Ky. (AP)—A "flash" flood inundated this eastern Kentucky mountain town today with reported fatalities and heavy property damage.

Bata Shifts Headquarters to Canada

BELLEVILLE, Ontario (AP)—Officials of the Bata Shoe Company of Czechoslovakia have announced that Frankford has been selected as the Company's new Canadian manufacturing center and model community.

Britain to Clarify Stand on Danzig

LONDON (AP)—Prime Minister Chamberlain told the House today the British Government would take necessary steps to make clear its attitude on Danzig.

It has been much commented upon that neither the Premier nor Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax had mentioned the Danzig situation specifically in recent speeches nor have they been more specific concerning Britain's pledge to aid Poland if its independence were threatened.

Richard Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, said Britain was obligated to resist aggression against Poland only in the event there was a "clear threat" to Poland's independence. [Details: Page 1.]

Danzig Repays Loans in Blocked Gulden

FREE CITY OF DANZIG (AP)—The Bank of Danzig has announced that henceforth it will pay interest and amortization charges on foreign loans to the Free City only in blocked gulden—like Germany's dealings with blocked marks. The decision affected largely American, British, and Netherlands investors.

The bank announced that loans affected by the decision totaled 120,000,000 gold gulden—something over $30,000,000. Blocked gulden in which loan payments will be made may not be converted into foreign currency or taken out of the State.

France and Britain Ready, Hore-Belisha Says

PARIS (AP)—British War Secretary Leslie Hore-Belisha declared yesterday that Britain and France "understand completely the character of the challenge which is offered to us and will meet it, if need be, with decision."

Speaking at a France-Britain Association dinner the visitor said France had the world's finest army and Britain the finest navy and together the countries, at the present pace of production, "shall have the most modern and, in quality, the most powerful air forces."

French Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet declared the British-French alliance was the most powerful military factor in the present world tension.

Bulgarian Premier Feted in Germany

BERLIN (AP)—Bulgarian Premier George Kiosseivanoff arrived today on a state visit to Reichsführer Hitler. Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop welcomed Premier Kiosseivanoff, his wife, and daughter at Anhalter Station and escorted them to Bellevue Castle.

The program called for the Premier to see Herr Hitler this afternoon and attend a state banquet tonight. [Details: Page 2.]

Kent Sees 'Good Turn' in King's Visit

LONDON (AP)—The Duke of Kent told the American Society at its Independence Day dinner yesterday that President Roosevelt did "everyone a good turn" by inviting King George VI and Queen Elizabeth to Washington.

"In times of tension such as we are experiencing, this spontaneous expression of friendship gives one greatest encouragement," he added. "It proves beyond a shadow of doubt that the ideal of peace can be achieved."

Cardinal Plans to Continue Austrian Tour

VIENNA (AP)—Theodore Cardinal Innitzer plans to continue his inspection tour of Austrian Roman Catholic parishes, it was learned today, regardless of hostile demonstrations in three communities.

The demonstrations were at Nieder Russrach, Ziersdorf, and Königsbrunn, northwestern Austria, and were attributed in part to National Socialist dislike for the so-called clerical pre-Anschluss Austrian Governments of the late Engelbert Dollfuss and Kurt Schuschnigg. The Party has resented Cardinal Innitzer's failure to intervene to save the lives of two putschists sentenced in 1934 for killing Chancellor Dollfuss.

Dixie Clipper Ends Atlantic Round Trip

NEW YORK (AP)—The Dixie Clipper was back at its home base today after completing a round-trip flight inaugurating commercial passenger service across the Atlantic.

The Pan American Airways flying boat, which left here June 28, ended its journey by alighting in Long Island Sound July 4. Flying time for the eastward trip was 31 hours, 52 minutes, and for the return flight 34 hours, 27 minutes.

The Atlantic Clipper will depart for France July 6, carrying passengers and mail.

Roosevelt in Capital for Neutrality Fight

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt returned to Washington by special train today, bent on getting from Congress a neutrality bill—minus restrictions on sales of arms—as a means of promoting peace.

A Touch of the East in the West

Massachusetts Delegates Welcomed to N. E. A.

San Francisco art student holds one of the state posters prepared to welcome the National Education Association to its convention.

Dramatizing Democratic Way Declared Job Before Teachers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5 — How to establish the "way" of democracy by dramatizing it—by protecting civil liberties—by keeping out antagonistic "isms"—and by unfolding a national way of thinking and living that gives jobs to youth, education and security to all; this is the all-American problem laid before the Nation's school teachers assembled in national convention here.

These problems and arrows indicating, at least in part, ways towards successful accomplishment are being presented here to the 12,000 delegates to the seventh annual National Education Association convention which is meeting in every available hall in this city.

The vigor and freedom, as well as the intensity, with which this convention is attacking its annual "house cleaning" and "refurbishing" is seen as particularly significant. Despite the wideness of its scope of topics the minuteness with which each topic is scrutinized indicates the thoroughness. The agenda includes national figures speaking on every program

First day of the convention was taken up with getting under way, and with celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of teacher training.

Amy O. Hinrichs, Principal of the Audubon School, New Orleans, La., received the unopposed nomination for the N. E. A. Presidency in 1939-40.

Independence Day saw the issues of American youth come to the fore. A tremendous audience gathered to hear United States Senator Elbert Thomas of Utah, once a teacher, and a member of the La Follette Senate Committee on Civil Liberties, and United States Representative Noah Mason

(Continued on Page 7, Column 3)

Gas Bus, Rail Car, or Trolley; Cincinnati a Conveyance Lab

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Commuters here are helping decide for the rest of the nation just which kind of public conveyance is best. Is it the electric street-car, the electric trolley bus, or the gasolene bus? Or maybe, are there uses for each? The Cincinnati Street Railway is using this city as a laboratory to find out which form of transportation best serves the riding public.

Although the company has substituted gasoline busses and trolley busses for street-cars on a few lines, it isn't convinced yet that the old surface rail car has no place in the city of the future. With the purchase of cars of three different car builders, the company is giving its patrons an opportunity to judge the relative merits of the most modern street-cars available, along with the latest in busses and trolley busses.

The demonstration street-cars are the Brilliner, built by the J. G. Brill Company of Philadelphia, and Presidents' Conference Committee Cars, as constructed by the Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company of Worcester, Mass., and the St. Louis Car Company.

This unique experiment has attracted the attention of transportation engineers throughout the nation because it is the first opportunity for such a complete tryout of all types of surface line vehicles as designed by such a representative group of car and bus builders. The street railway here has eleven different types of gas bus and three different types of trolley bus in operation, in addition to its street-cars.

"Since 1925 we have added busses to our service in the extension of lines into new territory not formerly served by other lines and in some cases in substitution for street cars," explained Walter A. Draper, president of the company. "Since 1936 we have substituted trolley busses for street-cars on two important lines. With these changes we have had the opportunity to try out the very latest developments of these types of vehicles but not since 1928 when we purchased 100 street cars have any new cars been added to the system.

"Before Cincinnati decides in favor of one vehicle against another, we should provide the latest and most modern example of street-car so that even those who say that the street-car is passing may have the opportunity to know at first hand how much better the new street-car is than the old, and in fact whether it is not even better than any other public transportation vehicle. The significance of our buying three sample cars is that it may possibly determine the future trend of public transportation in Cincinnati."

The Presidents' Conference cars follow the developments of a million dollar research project started by street railways and manufacturers of street-car equipment of the United States in 1936, while the Brilliner is an independent adaptation of some of these developments.

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, July 5, 1939

Behind the Headlines	3
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	6
Partner in the Home	6
The Home Forum	8
"Neither do I condemn thee" (With Spanish Translation)	
Boston and New England News	9, 11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Vermont Letter	9
Home Building and Furnishing Page	10
Shopping Column	11
New Hampshire Letter	11
Radio Timetable	11
Local Arts and Theater News	11
Sports Pages	12-13
Education Page	14
Financial Pages	16-17
Daily Features	19
Editorials	20

Danzig Policy Of Peace Bloc Taking Shape

German opinion reported leaning to acceptance of view that Britain is not bluffing.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 5—Some apparent progress in efforts to prevent an outbreak of hostilities over Danzig was recorded at the meeting of the British Cabinet today, but this improvement in one aspect of the European outlook was partly offset by renewed difficulties in negotiations both at Moscow and Tokyo.

Not only has a genuinely firm agreement to resist any unilateral attempt to change the status of Danzig been reached between the British, French, and Polish Governments, but there are indications that the seriousness of this resistance is beginning to be appreciated at Berlin. A leading German paper, the Börsen Zeitung, is reported here as admitting that "Germany does not doubt that Britain's declared intention to go to war to fulfill her obligations is not bluff."

To make doubly clear that no doubt remains, however, the British, French, and Polish Governments are understood to have agreed to make separate but parallel statements emphasizing this.

Frank Statements Planned

The Polish statement is expected to be made directly to the Danzig Senate; the British declaration will doubtless be made by Premier Neville Chamberlain in the House of Commons; and the French is to be a speech by Premier Edouard Daladier or Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet. Alternatively the British and French messages may be sent to the German Government through diplomatic channels.

Reports from Berlin indicate that the Government of the Reich, if it sees no opportunity of breaking this solid front of resistance, will turn its attention further east and southeast. In addition to Germany's efforts to win Bulgaria over to the Axis, negotiations are known to be still under way with Yugoslavia, and in German circles in London it is stated that an announcement may be expected soon of an arrangement under which Yugoslavia virtually goes over to the side of the Axis. This is not confirmed in Balkan circles here, however.

Gesture of Axis to Soviet

There is also good reason to believe that the Axis is endeavoring to throw a monkey wrench into the Anglo-Franco-Soviet negotiations. Considerable significance is attached here to an article in the Italian Gazzetta de Popolo, which said: "Many reasons might induce Russia—even the Russia of Stalin—to approach the nations of

(Continued on Page 7, Column 6)

Wellesley Tests Neutrality

By a Staff Photographer

Maj. George Fielding Eliot

He takes issue at Town Hall Symposium with statement United States should interfere in European troubles.

Democracy Begins at Home, Or in Europe? Experts Ask

By Donald O. J. Messenger
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 5—The well-balanced viewpoint of the forces behind recurrent international crises, which members of the New England Institute of International Relations are striving to attain in their fortnight's session, is expected to be most clearly represented in a "town hall symposium" in Alumnae Hall on the Wellesley College campus tonight.

Norman Thomas, Socialist leader; Maj. George Fielding Eliot, military expert; Hans Kohn, Smith College professor, and R. H. Markham, Southeastern European correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, will join in the debate on "Co-operation or Neutrality."

In group discussions yesterday and on Monday these men have made it clear that their opinions of the outcome of current trends and of solutions to pressing problems, diverge widely. All have referred with anticipatory relish to the opportunity they will have tonight to thrash out the question of United States foreign policy.

Following a lecture by Mr. Markham last night in which he praised the many good qualities and achievements of the German people, strongly denounced Nazi theories and practices, and urged

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Roosevelt Puts Up Firm Fight For Objectives

Faces nonco-operation of tightest kind — Is determined to personally defend program.

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 5—President Roosevelt returned to Washington today to take personal charge of one of the tightest and—in effect upon his future position—the most critical legislative battles of his public career.

A few minutes after he arrived at the White House, the Chief Executive conferred with glum Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, and Representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, the Senate and House leaders, about the prospects for his monetary and neutrality bills. The leaders left the White House as morosely as they arrived, giving the impression that no new plans for thrusting through the tough weather ahead have been formulated or disclosed to them.

Neutrality Again Delayed

Shortly thereafter, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee met for a brief and sparsely attended session and decided to relay consideration of neutrality legislation once again. The Committee will be reconvened Saturday, July 8, to consider the Bloom bill. Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, presiding in the temporary absence of Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, gained the Committee's approval of a delay until the Finance Committee, of which he is Chairman, can report the social security amendments. Moreover, the Bloom bill has not yet reached the Senate in form of a message from the House.

Meantime the President, told by correspondents of reports that isolationist opponents would filibuster against repeal of the arms embargo indefinitely, expressed a willingness for Congress to stay in session just as long as it likes, but an equal determination to press for a final vote.

Thus the deadlock continues. The President's determination on neutrality is still unwavering, and he spent part of the holiday conferring with Norman H. Davis, who is an expert on the European political situation and doubtless helped the President with argument and strategy supporting his contention that to give him a freer hand in foreign policy will help avert war.

Will Commute

The President has also said that he will commute between Washington and Hyde Park for the entire summer, if necessary, while the Senate argues about foreign policy. In effect, this may mean that he will spend from 24 to 48 hours out of each week in sweltering Washington, and the rest of the time on the banks of the Hudson. This is his answer to the groundswell of opinion expressed latterly in favor of an early adjournment. The President would welcome such a step, but only after a vote on neutrality. The isolationist opposition in the Senate is not yet confident enough that it can defeat the President on the arms embargo question to permit it to come to a vote.

The immediate question is to get the Administration neutrality measure out of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, where the situation is dubious. Today's quasi-fiasco in the Committee was illustrative of the uncertainty of the Administration's ability to override the opposition. Senator Pittman didn't get to the meeting until after it had adjourned; Chairman Harrison easily put off the neutrality question until the end of the week. Democratic Senators Robert F. Wagner of New York, Robert R. Reynolds of North Carolina, Elmer Thomas of Ohio and Bennett C. Clark of Missouri were all absent.

Chairman Pittman finally got there. He expressed some chagrin but not much. Asked if he felt the Senate would stay long enough to enact neutrality legislation, he replied: "I assume that we can stay here as long as we want to," and reminded of adjournment and absentee sentiment he said, "We can arrest them," if Senators play hookey too extensively.

Garner Stays Away

The situation the President confronts, therefore, is one of pretty thorough non-co-operation. Tonight's vote on monetary legislation, to be sure, may improve the outlook from the Administration viewpoint. But in any event, public affairs, like the Washington weather, are very sticky.

Though Mr. Roosevelt is on the job in the White House, there is no sign that he has any definite or hopeful plan of action. Vice-President Garner was again absent from the White House conference of legislative leaders—his second consecutive absence from meetings he always used to attend regularly. This may be another significant sign of the times, an indication that the President is getting no help from this astute political adviser, but must struggle against tacit opposition.

Further angles of neutrality legislative situation: Page 5.

This Changing World

Mr. Roosevelt on Wall Street—Charge That Control of the Dollar Will Now Be Turned Over to the Speculators—Just Politics

By H. B. Elliston

One of President Roosevelt's great boasts is that he has shifted America's financial capital from Wall Street to Washington. There is much substance in the boast. A financial reporter knows that more than anybody else.

When I was covering the tiny area around the buttonwood tree, you could always get the "dope" either at "No. 23," J. P. Morgan's office, or in one or the other of the great financial institutions in its vicinity. Now bankers, brokers, and the financial community in general have no "dope" at all. Indeed, they are as avid for it as the average news sleuth. "What do you think they'll do about so-and-so? is not an unusual question to have addressed to one these days in the financial district. They, of course, means Washington. It may signify the White House, Congress, or the hundred-and-one commissions which make the "headless fourth branch of government," namely, the regulatory bodies over stock exchanges, railroads, utilities, banking, investment, money, and what not.

President Hoover once remarked that if Mr. Roosevelt were elected President the grass would begin to grow again in New York City streets. He meant the jungle growth of decay, neglect, and depression. Now I've already seen the grass come up. But the green is associated with the city beautiful efforts of Robert Moses, John D. Rockefeller, and, yes, the WPA. It is a man-made growth, purposeful. But not one of the three has done a thing to beautify Wall Street. And there, if things don't buck up soon, nature will do the work of man, and send up weeds.

For Wall Street is out of work most of the time. Business is so slack that layoffs and salary reductions are frequent. Even the great Stock Exchange itself is trying to get its rent cut! The halcyon days, indeed, seem to be over.

* * *

There is an epitaph, almost, to Wall Street in the current issue of Fortune. The whole issue is devoted to Wall Street's decline and fall. "The transfer to Washington of the basic ideas concerning the economy," says the magazine, "has reduced the New York financier to the status of a highly paid clerk. He has two basic criteria—what Washington tells him to do, and what his own lawyers tell him not to do. It is scarcely a heroic role, and it is scarcely a role upon which to sustain, let alone increase, the power of a great city." Certainly the World's Fair will never recreate this great metropolis. This was the intention, no doubt. But as long as the financial Capital remains in Washington, New York will have lost a great part of its raison d'être.

Wall Streeters take it all very hard, naturally. They sigh for the good old days and inveigh against the present. But last Wednesday they felt that insult had been added to injury when they read that the President the previous day had implied that there was a Wall Street plot in the senatorial vote to strip the President of his money powers. Mr. Roosevelt called the vote one for returning "control over the dollar to Wall Street," meaning the speculators.

There were irreverent ones in the Street who were heard to say, "baloney!" At least I was told so. Accordingly, when Congress last week end really did obtain possession of the money power by default, it occurred to me that I ought to see for myself how Wall Street was enjoying its new power. I must say I encountered an air of perfect indifference. If they have any power, they certainly don't know it. And I am sure they were as surprised over the congressional victory as the rest of the country.

* * *

The fact is, of course, that the power over the gold value of the dollar is back where the founding fathers intended it should be, namely, in Congress. And Congress has no intention of changing the dollar. One of the purposes back of the senatorial rebellion, indeed, was to fix it. Apart from the legislative desire to "demote" the President for the sake of the "demotion," the solons want to see stability come back to the gold value of the dollar. I should say definitive stability. For the dollar hitherto has been in a state of provisional stability. The President had the power to change the dollar, but he has never exercised it, though there has been more than one "scare" throughout the world that he would. Presumably there will be no more scares of that sort now.

And this is where the President's words were deprived of meaning. Speculators thrive on uncertainty, scares, instability—outguessing what either events or influential persons are going to do. This kind of speculation has flourished like the green bay tree over both the gold and the silver programs. Never was there so much speculation in foreign exchange as during the early period of the "floating" dollar. No speculative movement in the history of silver can compare with the pandemonium that the Silver Purchase Act caused in 1934. Everybody was trying to out-guess the President. Fixing the price of gold, as Congress has done, will end speculation, whether it be in Wall Street, or elsewhere.

And Wall Street is glad to see one anchor put down in a world of monetary and every other kind of fluctuation. It was grateful for the Presidential compliment, but has gone back to sleep again.

Reich Woos Bulgaria—Key to Balkans

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, July 5—The visit of George Kiosseivanoff, Bulgaria's Premier and Foreign Minister, to Berlin is hailed here as yet another diplomatic success for Germany in its struggle against "encirclement" and as offering hope of closer economic, if not political, cooperation between the Reich and this small but important Balkan state.

The lavish welcome prepared indicates the importance which Germany attaches to good relations with Bulgaria because of its key position in the Balkans. Germans are giving Mr. Kiosseivanoff every opportunity for discussion with their leaders. Thus during his four-day stay he will have conversations with Reichsführer Hitler, Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, and Field Marshal Hermann Göring.

Bulgaria's Importance

Bulgaria is important to Germany's policy in southeastern Europe because hitherto it has refused to join the Balkan Entente—Yugoslavia, Rumania, Turkey, and Greece—until certain territories lost by the Treaty of Neuilly, especially South Dobrudja, now part of Rumania, are returned to it.

To the Reich this means Bulgaria remains outside an institution—the Balkan Entente—considered to be under the influence of the Western democracies, and in case of war the Bulgarian position between Rumania and Greece—two countries to which Britain has given territorial assurances—could prevent developments which might otherwise bring the whole Balkans against Germany.

Hope was recently expressed by a prominent National Socialist leader visiting Sofia that in any new European struggle Bulgaria would again be on the side of Germany. It is generally believed even here, however, that the best that can be expected is Bulgarian neutrality—a condition of things by no means unhelpful to this country since it would serve as a valuable source of raw material supplies.

By a Staff Artist

George Kiosseivanoff
Premier and Foreign Minister of Bulgaria who is participating in important talks with Germany's officials

It is quite the thing here always to speak of the difficulties of the Western democracies, when they endeavor to conclude political pacts, because of the many complications due to the number of parties involved and the desire to satisfy all of them.

Rumanian Policy

Reich foreign policy is experiencing some such dilemma regarding its Balkan stand nowadays. For even more important than Bulgaria for the Reich is Rumania, which it seeks to draw within its orbit because of that country's oil, timber, and wheat resources, and because of Rumania's control of the Danube estuary. But for this, the claims of both Hungary and Bulgaria would have to be dropped—the former is still demanding the return of Transylvania, given over to Rumania after the World War, as much as Bulgaria wants South Dobrudja.

Among political issues which it is expected will be discussed here during the next few days will be the possibility of establishing a Balkan Entente without Turkey, because of that country's recent pact with Britain. But little optimism is shown in informed quarters here regarding the stability of such a project.

Premier Kiosseivanoff has already indicated his wise statesmanship in the Yugoslav-Bulgarian agreement of January, 1937, and though Bulgaria still feels it has little to expect from the democracies, its policy will still be neutrality as far as possible.

Reports have long been current that King Boris would pay an official visit here but that evidently has been again postponed to the distant future.

Trade Matters Up

The Bulgarian Premier's visit follows closely that of his Finance Minister, Dr. Dobri Bozhiloff, and it is therefore probable that any real success in the present discussions will concern trade matters. A glance at press comments attending the visit clearly indicate that Germany has realized that its control over Bulgaria is due to the Reich's trade domination for more than 50 per cent of Bulgaria's entire trade with this country.

Germany's desire to turn Bulgarian agriculture to suit its own ends is also shown in press references here to Bulgaria's chief need being one of planning for long-period production of its goods which can compete with foreign products — particularly production of crops necessary for industries which would find sure markets in Germany and Italy. Hitherto Bulgaria has sent Germany mainly tobacco and in lesser quantities eggs, meat, and wheat in exchange for machinery and chemicals. But in recent years Germany has been experimenting with the growth of the soya bean in Bulgaria and would like also to obtain to flox, hemp, and other plants necessary for industries from that country. In other words it wants to make Bulgaria one of its sources of raw material supplies.

In this way it is argued here that Bulgaria could strengthen its trade and so better ensure its own economic power and incidentally realize that its own development, like that of the rest of the Balkans, depends upon the smooth working of the Berlin-Sofia axis and the Rome-Belgrade axis.

Since 81 per cent of the Bulgars are engaged in agriculture, the hold which Germany already has established in that market is considered sufficient to ensure control of the "encirclement" policy still further by lavish loans to Sofia.

Another visitor in these days is Gen. Heinrich Werth, Chief of the Hungarian General Staff, who comes as guest of German Army leaders for maneuvers.

What Germans Think

The question whether peace can be maintained is not discussed in the press or over the radio, but it is present in every private conversation. Conversations generally begin by the remark to the foreigner that, "It is impossible to understand why the English are in these days so panic-stricken"—another one of those press statements which make England unrecognizable even to the English—and another thing impossible to understand is, "Why they should want to fight over Danzig." The fundamental issue of war or peace in Twentieth Century Germany, it is generally admitted here, today has to be decided for 80,000,000 human beings by one man whose attitude over Danzig, according to one well-known observer, "depends upon whether or not he is really convinced that the western democracies this time mean business." If National Socialist leaders once convince themselves rightly or wrongly that present Anglo-French activities were merely reproduction of May of last year over Czechoslovakia then they would go straight ahead on the Danzig issue. And once democracies show a weak link in their armor they can be ready for another Munich.

Mine Settlement Headed For Land of Memory

ANYOX, British Columbia (CP)—This northern British Columbia settlement, once a thriving mining and industrial center, soon will be only a memory of bygone prosperous days.

The last 30 families are now being moved away following a decision by Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, which purchased the smelter and machinery from Granby Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co., to shut down local operations completely.

Putting the Farm on Oilcloth

Wide World

Owen D. Young
Model school founder

Rufus Quinn
Farm boy artist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VAN HORNESVILLE, N. Y.—Using the reverse side of an old piece of oilcloth taken from his mother's kitchen table for his canvas, Rufus Quinn, one of the 28 seniors receiving diplomas at the ninth commencement of the Owen D. Young model school here, has so excelled in his recent work with oils as to attract the attention of many well-known art critics. He began sketching when he entered the school at the age of six, and has been drawing ever since.

Mr. Young visited the crude studio set up in the corner of an old barn, and is shown above discussing some of Quinn's most recent works with the farm boy artist.

Being without funds, the lad may have to give up his brushes for a plow.

Oars Dip at Henley Centenary; Caps Sit Askew and Coats Glow

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

. . . Today Henley Royal Regatta, classic English festival of rowing, which yearly brings oarsmen and scullers from distant lands to a picturesque reach of the upper Thames, begins the celebrations of its centenary. Since its modest inauguration in 1839, the Regatta has become, not only a "classic" test of oarsmanship, but a highly popular and fashionable sporting-cum-social event of the summer season . . .

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, England—To a greater degree than any other sporting function, Henley Royal Regatta—July 5 to 8 this year—is the Festival of the Colors.

Men, as well as women, burst forth into radiant hues, because this is the great occasion for the blazer and the cap. Some are polychromatic and wonderful to behold. Others are just wonderful to behold. The most wonderful—by reason of their significance, not their splendor—being those of the Old Blues and the Leander men.

Leander on Show

Ordinarily, a faded cap, slightly too small for its owner, might seem rather ludicrous headwear for a portly veteran with silver locks. But here it gives him dignity. If not a dignity of appearance, then a dignity of achievement, for the light blue of Cambridge and the inkier blue of Oxford, crown only those heroes who know what it is to toil from Putney to Mortlake in the world's most famous boat-race.

Many people who have attained to that arduous privilege are sporting the cap of Leander—an affair of salmon pink, emblematic of a most exclusive club. You do not join Leander. You are invited to do so; and, if you are, then you are among the elect of the rowing world. For an invitation to row for Leander is in itself a recognition of outstanding ability in a boat.

Compared with the club crews that row at Henley after months of careful preperation and coaching, the Leander eight is more or less a scratch outfit. But its collective rowing power and racing experience are so great that, once collected together, it is apt soon to race itself into a crew fully capable of upholding Britain's rowing prestige here against the most formidable challengers from abroad.

As rowing clubs have multiplied—and how they have multiplied, to be sure!—Henley has become more and more a blaze of brightness. Or, just as accurately, a brightness of blazers. Today the blazer, a jacket in school, college, university or club colors, is a satorial gaiety affected by the sportsmen of all countries, but the fashion of wearing these pretty things was at first an adventure peculiar to the cricketers and oarsmen of Magdalen College, Oxford. They broke through the conventions of their day some 75 years ago by appearing in coats of the Magdalen color, a vivid scarlet.

"Just look at those blazers from Magdalen," said someone (or words to that effect), shielding his eyes from the glare; and the name stuck.

The Mood

Well, I seem to be writing today about Henley without mentioning the racing. And how like the Royal Regatta that is! For Henley means so much more than just the thrill and technical considerations of boat racing. Or a salmon lunch; or swings and side-shows on the towpath; or tents and marquees; or the Stewards' Enclosure, where the silver Challenge Cups are glinting in the sunshine and the military band discourses sweet music.

Henley means more than the lazing in punts moored by the wooden booms that define tthe arrow-straight course; or the restful green landscape of Berkshire on one side and Buckinghamshire on the other; or the meeting of old friends; or the thrill of anticipation when the maroon goes off to tell that a race has just started by Temple Island; or the busking musicians afloat; or the swarthy gypsies ashore.

Henley means more than a parade of summer frocks; or the throng in the streets of litle old Henley, gay with bunting; or the firework display reflected in the moonlit waters; or the jostle of motor-cars at the end of the day's racing; or the conversations interrupted as attention turns to two crews racing all they know along the gleaming stretch of Thames to the accompaniment of cheers and hand-clapping.

All these things go to make up "Henley." But the sum total of them all is something more than all of them put together. For "Henley" is as much an emotion as an experience.

Moran Gets 2½-5 Years On Taxi Bribery Charge

NEW YORK (AP)—Edward S. Moran, Jr., former Brooklyn Assemblyman, was sentenced July 5 to 2½ to 5 years in Sing Sing prison on conviction of bribery in accepting $36,000 from the presidents of two taxicab companies.

The prosecution had produced testimony showing that he had accepted unlawful fees in return for his promise to obtain favorable state legislation for taxicab companies.

Britain Cancels Camps

LONDON (AP)—Preoccupied with the task of training Britain's new conscripts and her expanding Regular and Territorial armies, the War Office has cancelled all camps for this year.

Smith Indicates He Will Tell Story Of $100 000 Loss

BATON ROUGE, La., July 5 (AP)—An assertion by Dr. James Monroe Smith he was "not going to be the goat" indicated today the resigned President of Louisiana State University soon would end his reticence concerning charges he embezzled $100,000 from the institution he headed for nine years.

Unable immediately to raise $50,000 bond, Dr. Smith spent the night in the parish jail. With his wife, who was indicted as an accomplice, the genial educator was returned yesterday after a trip under guard from Canada. Mrs. Smith was released last night under $7,500 bond.

Family Influence?

After refusing to talk with federal agents or District Attorney Dewey Sanchez, Dr. Smith suddenly asked near midnight to speak with Mr. Sanchez. Jail officials said he then declared: "I am not going to be made the goat in this thing."

Mr. Sanchez had, by that time, retired and Sheriff Newman H. De Bretton did not call him. Members of Dr. Smith's family had been in earnest conversation with him for several hours previous to his request to see Mr. Sanchez, a jail official reported.

After an easy-stage journey from Brockville, Ontario, where he surrendered Sunday to authorities, Dr. Smith was brought by plane from New York to New Orleans. Thence by police car to the jail here.

As he was being led to a police car he said into a microphone which was thrust at his face:

"I'm glad to be back. I'm sorry I went away. I was ill advised to leave. I will have something to say later."

This morning the New Orleans Times-Picayune, pursuing its campaign for a complete investigation, asked "who advised him?"

Mrs. Smith Bonded

Mrs. Smith was released on bond signed by 10 persons, mostly faculty members and school attaches, and left the jail on the arm of her son, James M. Smith, Jr., 19. The latter, with his brother-in-law, Owen W., Ware, also charged as an accomplice but free on bond, were allowed to talk at length with the Smiths.

While observers awaited further statements from Smith, the Baton Rouge parish Grand Jury resumed its investigation into the University's financial confusion that already has resulted in the indictment of the Smiths, Ware, J. M. Brown, Smith's brokerage intermediary, and J. Emory Adams, nephew of Mrs. Smith.

At the same time, in New Orleans, the United States Grand Jury took up its investigation—interrupted by the holidays—of alleged private use of WPA materials in Louisiana.

Prior to Dr. Smith's return former Gov. Richard W. Leche said Dr. Smith, before quitting June 25, told him "he had done a very foolish thing and borrowed $200,000 without authorization of the (school) board."

Crew Saved Off Manila

MANILA (AP)—Four officers and 29 crew members rowed to shore in lifeboats July 4 after the 463-ton inter-island freighter Nuria of Manila sank in Tablas Strait, four miles off Buena Vista, Marinduke Island. The Nuria, loaded with lumber and charcoal, filled with water and sank after the propeller shaft broke off.

La Guardia Adds 'Security' To Fundamental U. S. Rights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 5—Eighty families are today installed in the Red Hook housing project in Brooklyn, following official opening of the project yesterday, when Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia welcomed the families to the low-rent housing project.

When completed, the project which was begun July 19, 1938, will house 2,600 one-time slum dwellers. The development covers nearly 40 acres, of which only nine and a quarter acres will be used for buildings, the rest to be utilized for outdoor play and recreational space, courts and gardens. The average monthly rental per room at the project is $5.41.

"I do not believe it was contemplated by the framers of the Constitution that certain individual rights—freedom of assembly, free speech, free press, and freedom of religion—should be guaranteed, and that the people should be abandoned and permitted to suffer in an emergency," the Mayor said at the ceremonies. "It is my belief that in addition to the maintenance of those rights it is the responsibility of Government to provide economic security for all.

"Suppose that, after the crisis of 1929, the people had been permitted to drift and that the Government had given no aid to States and municipalities. Suppose there had been no unemployment insurance, no old-age pensions, no housing. What then? Would there have been much solace and comfort in the right of free speech and the right to assemble and protest? Would that help? Not at all."

Warning to Labor

The Mayor at the same time warned labor that the City would undertake no new housing ventures until it had assurances from workers that the projects would not be held up because of jurisdictional disputes within labor's ranks.

"I have always been for labor, and I want labor to earn a decent wage," he declared, "but I do not intend to go through with building until we get a guarantee from labor that there will be no jurisdictional disputes over which the City has no control. I have stood with labor for years, but when jurisdictional disputes occur, they delay the work, increase costs, and finally increase the rentals."

Mayor La Guardia criticized the United State Housing Authority's ruling which kept 30 families out of the development because their earnings exceeded the $1,300-a-year maximum. He said this ruling would result in at least half of the tenants of the project being relief recipients—a percentage which housing authorities considered far too high for the best interests of the development.

"We must necessarily abide by the rules of the United States Housing Authority," he continued. "We have no say in that matter. The Federal Government provides the subsidy and lays down the rules for operation. Personally, I believe that rule is susceptible of amendment.

"I think that the Housing Authority has perhaps set a maximum not compatible with conditions in this city, but the agency is always reasonable and co-operative. New York City can't take the average for other communities, and I hope they will bear with us on that. It is only by negotiation and reasoning that we can change the present formula."

On Defective Buildings

The Mayor said he did not know why the Court of Appeals had voided the City's prior lien law, which would have required owners of unsafe tenements to pay for repairs after the City had done work on their houses.

"If a car has defective brakes, the police have the right to put it off the streets," he said. "If a ship does not have the proper safety devices, Federal inspectors can order it held in port. If a butcher sells bad meat, the Health Department can step in. Can you see any difference between those examples and firetraps, dangerous to the tenants? I can't."

Alfred Rheinstein, Chairman of the New York City Housing Authority, presided at the exercises at which Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick also spoke. The meeting also heard Nathan Straus by radio.

Straus Hails Gain In War on Slums

WASHINGTON (AP)—Nathan Straus, Adminstrator of the United States Housing Authority, hailed July 4 "the first victory in our nation-wide war against the slum."

In a speech prepared for radio delivery to celebrate the opening of low-rent housing projects in New York City, Buffalo, N. Y., Jacksonville, Fla., and Austin, Texas, Mr. Strauss said that monthly rents in the buildings would range from $6.60 in Austin to $17 in New York.

"The few hundred families," he said, "that have already moved out of the slums into decent, new homes in those four cities are the vanguard of many thousands who will shortly leave behind forever the tyranny of the slum."

Full Training in Government By Small Colleges Advocated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KEUKA PARK, N. Y., July 5—Small colleges must offer their students more courses in citizenship, political science, and constitutional Government, Dr. J. Hillis Miller, President of Keuka College, declared in an interview here today, following his recommendation in his annual report recently for an endowed chair of American citizenship or constitutional Government for his institution.

"The small college usually has to be content with a standard set of courses in history and Government," Dr. Miller said. "Budgetary considerations ordinarily forbid adequate offerings to meet the needs of current Governmental fluctuations. If the small college is to furnish much of the leadership for democracy, this leadership must be more thoroughly trained in the history and fundamentals of constitutional Government and democratic citizenship.

"One way to meet this situation is for generous donors to endow chairs in the small colleges, thus enabling these colleges to enrich their offerings in the field of Government and citizenship. With this in mind, I have announced as one of the objectives at Keuka College an endowed chair in American citizenship."

Dr. Miller said he concurred with the opinion of Prof. Herbert Winters of the History Department of Keuka College, that democracy was not something that was set down on paper by the founding fathers of this country, but was a system of evolution.

"Democracy, thinks Professor Winters, came with the experiences of the American people," Dr. Miller continued. "Therefore he feels, and with him I agree, that a course in American citizenship should be closely identified with courses in American history.

Under the scheme advanced by Dr. Miller, the college would bring outstanding students of Government to the campus to instruct the undergraduates in all phases of Government.

"If all the money is not available immediately, a fund can be started, the income from which may be used to bring to the campus an outstanding leader for whatever period of time the resources permit, the ultimate goal being to keep him for the entire year for basic courses in perhaps the most important subject in the college curriculum today," he continued.

"A recommendation of this kind for a small college makes news because it is usually associated with the large universities. For too long a time, however, we have failed to realize that the small college has been largely responsible for furnishing the leadership for our democratic institutions. At one time eight Chief Justices were small college graduates; 18 Presidents of the United States were small college graduates, and two-thirds of the members of our national Congress were from the small college.

"These facts mean to those of us who are responsible for the small colleges that more attention must be given to courses in citizenship, political science, and constitutional Government. How else can the small college discharge its responsibility in American higher education?"

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Behind the Headlines

Setting a 'deadline' for peace instead of war suggested as means to avoid conflict.

Prophets of disaster go on naming dates when a general European war will break out. It didn't happen on June 28, which was a "popular" date.

Now the calendar is being combed for days in July, August, and September which appear to be "likely." To do this is to court disaster. It prepares the public thought for an unnecessary catastrophe. It strengthens the mistaken conviction that war is inevitable. It creates a state of mental tension which is conducive to desperate and impetuous action. If dates must be chosen, as limits of time during which a stable basis for peace must be attained, instead of saying that war will break out on Aug. 4, let us declare that by Aug. 4 a satisfactory agreement between contending nations and factions must be reached. Let us set a "deadline" for peace and not for war.

Olson Obeys Law

In these days when heads of governments have seized dictatorial powers and recognize no law above their own desires, or expediency, it is gratifying to hear of a Chief Executive who obeys the law, even when he does not agree with it. Gov. Culbert L. Olson of California has called for a State-wide election Nov. 7 on the $30-every-Thursday pension plan, although he does not believe in the scheme himself.

He is calling the election because the law requires him to do so whenever a sufficient number of signatures have been obtained to petitions for such an election. Under a dictatorial regime, the chief of state probably would ignore the law and follow his own inclinations. But Governor Olson, even though he is Chief Executive of a State larger than many countries, obeys the law. Commenting on the "ham and eggs" scheme, as it is called in California, the Governor says, "If adopted, this measure would fail to achieve its objectives, would disappoint the hopes of its supporters, and would retard instead of aiding our progress to a better economic order.

"California will probably be the first State in which any such pension scheme has been submitted to popular vote. Its Governor's adherence to due process of law cannot fail to benefit the people as a whole.

Poland to Decide

If it is true, as reported, that France and Great Britain have promised Poland they will aid it by force of arms if it feels obliged to fight in self-defense, the western European democracies have permitted an important initiative to pass out of their hands and into the hands of the Polish Government. Under such an arrangement, it might be Poland, rather than France and Great Britain, which would make the epochal decision as to peace or war.

Being in a more difficult position than either of its allies, Poland would be more prone to appeal to force as an arbiter than they would be. There is a strange sort of parallel between this situation and the relation between Germany and Austria-Hungary in 1914. As everyone knows, the World War began as a little war between Austria and Serbia.

Wide World

Gov. Culbert L. Olson
Signs laws—and obeys them

California Governor sets example in obedience to law by aiding measure he opposes.

It rapidly became a major war because Germany had agreed to back Austria in its dispute with the Serbs. According to reputable historians, the Kaiser had pledged his unquestioning support to any step Austria might take. Austria, secure in this promise, issued its ultimatum to Serbia and thus started the chain of events which led most of the world to war. Some historians are convinced the Kaiser, when he pledged assistance to Austria, knew it meant war, and that he preferred to have Austria, rather than Germany, precipitate hostilities.

Temper of Peoples

Today, England and France certainly have no such motive in offering encouragement to Poland. But they have, nevertheless, put themselves somewhat at the mercy of a possible desperate, impulsive act by any eastern European government. No doubt they feel that affairs have reached an extremity where such a delegation of authority is justifiable.

It remains to be seen, however, whether the temper of the peoples of the democracies has risen to a point where they are willing to see such important decisions left in the hands of other nationalities.

Rex Miller

Toys of British Princesses Aid Schools

Wide World

Princess Alice, the Countess of Athlone, Inspects Some of the Toys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A gay exhibition is on here. The toys of Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose, daughters of King George and Queen Elizabeth, are on display at 145 Piccadilly for the benefit of the Heritage Craft Schools. Dolls and cradles and even modern overstuffed furniture—all the comforts of Buckingham Palace for their doll subjects! Included in the exhibit, too, are toys of Prince Edward and Princess Alexandra. Of even greater interest is the former home of the King and Queen when they were Duke and Duchess of York. It, too, is on display.

London Club to Care for Girls In Hard Jobs at Small Cost

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Cecil Houses — the new famous night lodgings where, for the price of one shilling, a woman may obtain a bed, a bath, a breakfast, "and no questions asked"—are starting out on a new venture.

Hitherto, Cecil Houses have catered for the needs of the "apparent suffering" of destitute women. Now they are to cater for that kind of suffering which is not apparent. They are to open their doors to those young girls who are engaged in a struggle for existence in the offices and workrooms of London and are finding that struggle hard.

When Mrs. Cecil Chesterton, the originator of Cecil Houses, laid the foundation stone of the first Cecil Residential Club for Girls recently, she said that she felt "distinctly and buoyantly hopeful." She believed that, in providing a club at which board and lodging and companionship will be available for the sum of fourteen shillings and sixpence a week, something really useful and homely will come into existence.

The new Cecil Club is a truly magnificent affair, situated in one of the busiest parts of London. The architect is Mr. E. Maxwell Fry, and he and Mrs. Chesterton have, between them, devised schemes which will make of it a delightful place in which to live.

Its outer walls are largely composed of glass, with glass bricks into which, for the first time in England, complete windows of sliding plate glass panels in metal frames have been inserted. Above the dining room—which is over 60 feet in length—on the first floor, are dormitories. Small ones, which house no more than four girls, each of whom will possess her own portion of a fitted wardrobe, her own bedside table, and be in control of her own bedside curtain. Above again, in a paved roof garden, are flower boxes and a pergola which faces west.

There are numerous bathrooms in the new club, and there is a splendid laundry equipped with sinks, electric irons (one half-penny in a slot will produce sufficient electricity for the ironing of a quite considerable "wash") and an apparatus for drying by which clothes, hung in separate lockable compartments, are "done" in double quick time.

Cecil Residential Club intends to open officially in October. When it does so, it hopes to be able to announce that it is free of debt. No Cecil House has yet opened with outstanding bills still upon its hands, and the result has been that each of them, starting with a clear balance sheet, has paid its way without further financial assistance.

Koalas Can Thrive in the U. S., Australian Specialist Insists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales — Although koalas — Australian native bears — were prohibited from inclusion in the exhibit of Australian birds and animals which were sent to the San Francisco Exposition on the ground that they cound not be properly fed abroad, Charles A. M. Reid, who was in charge of the exhibit, said, on his return here, that there were six varieties of eucalypus leaves within easy reach of the Exposition that were suitable for the koalas' diet.

Mr. Reid, who is supervisor of the Lone Pine koala sanctuary in Brisbane, said that experiments on the return voyage had enabled him to perfect a method of keeping eucalyptus leaves fresh indefinitely. "Hence," he added, "I am convinced that koalas could have been kept at San Francisco or any other part of the world."

"Americans believe that the koala is disappearing," said Mr. Reid. "We should dispel this idea. The koala may be becoming extinct in New South Wales, but in Queensland, which is its home, there are easily 800,000 of them in the bush, and each year they are coming back to areas they had deserted."

Boots for New Army

LONDON (AP)—The bootmakers are smiling. War office orders totalling 1,000,000 pairs of boots for militiamen and territorials have been placed since Britain's conscription program was introduced.

Army Looks at Alaska

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chilkoot Barracks, Alaska

At this peaceful spot one finds the only United States Army outpost in Alaska. Actually, it isn't a full-fledged "fort"—but merely a "barracks" with approximately 300 enlisted men and officers.

"Think of that!" some one expostulates. "Only one army post in all Alaska's 600,000 square miles. What if we were attacked?"

An answer comes as we lean over the ship's rail while our Alaska Line steamer is slowly brought into the pier that juts into this mountain-rimmed, half-moon harbor only a short distance south of Skagway along the "Inland Passage."

Like Hot Potato

"Nobody's going to attack us here!" is the reply. "And if they did it would be as hard to hold Alaska as it would be uncomfortable for you to hold a hot potato."

The truth, according to high Army officers, hits somewhere in between these two points of view most commonly expressed.

With less than 2,000 Army and Navy enlisted men and officers in all Alaska; with only one military base, and no really efficient navy base—although two are being constructed at Sitka and Kodiak—it is admitted that Alaska, as Uncle Sam's crows nest, needs a bit more military attention than it has received.

Active During War

Chilkoot Barracks formerly was called Fort Seward. It retains all the appearance of the old fort which bristled with activity during the World War, for many Alaskan recruits were received and drilled here.

The town of Haines, with its mission school, is just down the beach about a quarter of a mile and is largely maintained by the process of keeping the Barracks going. This is a colorful community. Symmetrical rows of white buildings spaced around the sloping green parade grounds make a quadrangle reminiscent of many a small American college. As the boat pulls into the pier uniformed men and officers, garb ranging from dungarees to dress uniforms, make the early-evening scene even brighter.

But what's this we see? A Canadian Mounted Policeman here in full red-coated uniform? What's he doing down here well inside the border? A little asking reveals that he is stationed here at the terminus of the Chilkat River Road which runs some 42 miles up the river to the Canadian border. This is one of the lesser-known entrances into northern Canada, and probably would have remained so had not some trappers begun to smuggle furs out through this area. Thus the "Mountie" and United States Customs officials.

Entry to Canada

Availability of this Chilkat River Road as a means of entry into Canada and to the interior with the location of Chilkoot Barracks where it is reveals an interesting bit of strategy worked out by some Army officer years ago when the base was established.

Someday, with completion of the Alaska-Yukon-U. S. A. highway—or even before—there will be the economic necessity of linking the southeastern panhandle of Alaska to the interior by road. The logical route for this road lies right out of Haines and the Barracks up the Chilkat River across into Canadian Territory, just skirting the rugged St. Elias range to the upper reaches of the Tanana River, finally connecting with the Central Alaska Richardson Highway and on into Fairbanks.

Double Valve Seen

This road would be of commercial as well as military value to both Canada and the United States. Furthermore, in scrutinizing the layout at Chilkoot Barracks, one finds that along the Chilkat River flats is a fairly good location for an airport. It might not hold the largest Boeing bombers but again in an emergency they might squeeze a large plane in there.

Alaska's military fortification is not being neglected. It is being carefully planned, just as the Navy is planning. But its military value is not alone in numerical strength, but rather in its ability to transport troops and supplies across a well-knit series of roads. These roads are not yet built, and these roads plus airports, weather beacons, and a supporting economic development are Alaska's greatest national defense needs today.

Grinnell Institute Discusses Paths To World Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRINNELL, Iowa—World problems and their possible effects upon the Middle West, which is insulated from the Atlantic seaboard by a thousand miles and often thought of as isolated from Europe's destiny, were vividly brought before the corn belt by the Grinnell Institute of International Relations.

In the environment of Grinnell College, which has been a pioneer in promoting international understanding and good will in the agricultural Middle West, teachers, ministers and students of international affairs drawn from 14 states gathered to discuss intensively with outstanding authorities problems which disturb the world.

Leader or Spectator?

"What shall be America's role in world affairs? Shall it be the passive onlooker and spectator, or shall it be the roll of active participant, or even leader in the achievement of a peaceful world?" asked Mrs. Laura Morgan, resident for the last six years in Geneva, Switzerland as representative of the National Council for Prevention of War and the National Peace Conference.

"My test for a peace program for the United States," explained Mrs. Morgan, "is whether or not it will contribute to the peace of the world, for I agree with the opinion which, according to the Gallup poll, the majority of my fellow American citizens hold. That opinion is that we would be unable to keep out of another world war just as we were unable to keep out of the last one. For this reason America must do everything in its power to eliminate the causes of war and to prevent the occurrence of war."

Make It Work at Home

Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, in a reply to the question, "Can America save Democracy by going to war?" said: "War will only extend Fascism to one hundred thirty million Americans without compensating gains abroad. An America at peace can, if we will, serve notice that we are ready at any moment to co-operate for peace, to confer on disarmament, on improving trade relations, on giving more equitable access to raw materials. But the greatest contribution America can make," concluded Thomas, "is to make Democracy work."

Dr. Eduard Benes declared to his Grinnell audience his firm optimism concerning Democracy and the ultimate outcome of Europe's recurrent crises. "Democracy and freedom," said Dr. Benes, "are those forms of political and social life which mankind has achieved as its most perfect political forms in a struggle lasting several thousand years. No other ideology can get rid of this historical fact. . . . Democracy will be victorious because it is the law of social evolution and the philosophy of history."

Boys Learn Self-Government In Australia's 'Boys' Town'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TALLY HO, Victoria — This is Australia's Boys' Town. Tally Ho is 12 miles from Melbourne, and its official name is the Central Mission Boys' Training Farm.

It is at once a school, a farm and a community. And like a community it has its government. Tally Ho has a Parliament, with Prime Minister, as well as Ministers of Education, Finance, Agricultural Works, Live Stock, Health, Labor, Sport and Excursions. The Parliament makes the laws. It may alter the menu or attend to other vital matters. Here the boys maintain order themselves.

This is a method of training the boys in the responsibility of self-government, in the reasons for law enforcement and in the responsibilities of the voter. Every three months there is an election, at which the candidates make policy speeches. The Parliament meets every week to manage the affairs of the farm-school and to consider suggestions for improving life there.

Boys' Own Court

Law enforcement is backed up by the boys' own court of justice, where two boy judges hear the cases brought to trial. If the offense warrants it, Parliament may appoint a jury to try the case. Proceedings are lively in this court as the boys defend themselves, or employ fluent counsel to conduct their defense. Penalties are usually fines or the loss of some privilege. Most of the offenses deal with "damage to property" or "infringement of the right of the citizen."

Most of the boys are trained as farmers, though there is also a carpenter's shop. Each month the boys make application for the type of job they want to perform, and the farm council, which is in control, makes the appointments. There is also some provision for the mechanically minded. And there is a school for the junior boys at which they do the usual work of a grade school, with extra courses in world events and social questions. Tally Ho owns it own journal, "The Crusader," the editorial staff being appointed by Parliament and the work of production done entirely by the boys.

Own Money System

A novelty is the money system. The community has its own currency, a token coinage in which the boys are paid, juniors at 40 cents, senior boys at 60 cents a day. Out of this they pay for their board and lodging, the rest is theirs to spend as they wish. They have their own store which sells books and magazines and candy and other merchandise, and each payday a bank is opened where they can deposit their savings which are kept for them until they leave the school, when they receive the equivalent in Australian currency.

They also pay income tax which is determined by their Parliament, and which is used in times of depression. Out of their wages they may pay their way into movies.

Tally Ho places great emphasis on games and their training possibilities. There is a swimming pool, cricket and football grounds and a tennis court and a Boy Scout troop.

The ideal of the school-farm, as described by the Principal, is to create a system that will give the boy a chance to express himself in his own natural way. "Through self-government the boy learns citizenship and adjusts his outlook to law and order, as well as learning to face the battle of life with confidence in himself."

Of All Things . . . !

Making a Mountain Grow

COLORADO SPRINGS Colo. (AP)—How to make a mountain grow is a problem puzzling the Chamber of Commerce.

For years they have advertised the road up Pikes Peak as the "highest automobile road in the world."

Recently State engineers took an altitude reading atop Mount Evans, west of Denver. It showed 14,111 at the highest spot the highway reaches. There is a sign at the crest of Pikes Peak. It says the altitude is 14,110 feet.

Wings in a Day

OTTAWA (CP)—Saxon Cole, 26-year-old Department of Agriculture worker, can fly an airplane today, but he didn't know a thing about it when he got out of bed Monday. Mr. Cole learned to fly between dawn and dusk—first time the feat has been accomplished in Canada in the memory of Government Civil Aviation officials.

A flight with a friend last week decided Mr. Cole there was something to flying. He joined the Ottawa Flying Club, and reported to Instructor William Nixon at 7 a. m. Monday. In 15 minutes they were in the air in a dual-controlled light monoplane. After 5½ hours of instruction, with time out for lunch and dinner, Instructor Nixon nodded approvingly and sent Mr. Cole up alone.

It was 9 p. m. and dusk was falling as Mr. Cole went aloft for his first solo flight. He flew around the field 15 minutes with increasing confidence and then made a very creditable landing. He expects to take tests for a private pilot's license shortly.

Plane and Pheasants

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The transport plane settled for a landing—but a mamma pheasant spoiled it all.

As the big ship came into the runway, the pheasant, her brood of 10 trailing behind her, started across the concrete.

Capt. W. J. McDonough, 50 feet above, gunned his motors, and gave mamma pheasant right-of-way, while the plane swerved.

Filipinos Boycott Japanese Goods

MANILA (AP)—A boycott of Japanese goods was approved July 4 by the Congress for Democracy and Collective Security, which directed messages be sent to the American, Chinese and British Governments informing them of the action.

A message sent to President Roosevelt urged him to prohibit "sending munitions to aggressor" nations.

Antonio M. Bautista, President of the Congress, said the boycott was not motivated by hate and prejudice. He argued "it is one effective way of protesting against crimes to humanity."

"We would have no reason to boycott the Japanese," said Mr. Bautista, "had they not adopted a policy of aggression and if they were more human in their ways. The world is never safe with a nation like Japan running loose."

State High Court Upholds Alabama's Merit System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala—The Alabama Supreme Court in a recent ruling upheld the constitutionality of Alabama's new merit system of selection State employees. Such action was in line with a similar ruling by Judge Walter B. Jones of Montgomery in a lower court.

Governor Dixon asked for the adivsory opinion, so that any defects in the measure could be cured by the Legislature, meeting July 18.

German-American Bund Re-elects Kuhn as Chief

NEW YORK (AP)—Fritz Kuhn, accused by District Attorney Thomas Dewey of stealing more than $14,000 from the German-American Bund which he heads, still has the backing of his followers.

Mr. Kuhn was given a vote of confidence and re-elected national leader of the Bund at the close of a three-day convention July 4, it was disclosed by Herman Schwinn of Los Angeles, Western Director of the Bund.

Bookmobiles in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Bookmobiles—libraries on wheels—will be employed in Virginia to carry books to areas without adequate library facilities under plans just announced by WPA officials here. Four book trucks have been purchased.

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SAVINGS ARE SAFE in Beverly Hills

Italy's South Tyrol Germans Begin Resettlement in Reich

BERLIN, July 5 (AP)—Thousands of Italian citizens of German extraction from the regions of Bolzano and Merano in the Italian South Tyrol were expected today to start shortly a trek through Alpine passes for resettlement in Germany.

Germany and Italy have agreed to facilitate the departure and resettlement of some 200,000 Germans living in the provinces Italy conquered from the Austro-Hungarian Empire in the World War.

Germans are to be given an opportunity to say whether or not they want to go. The two Axis powers are working out details of the transfer, which will include forfeiture by Italy of all citizenship claims. Italy will give financial aid to the emigrants.

Elimination of the German minority in the South Tyrol, it was believed here, would wipe out the likelihood of a future German claim on the region.

Between 5,000 and 6,000 Germans already have returned to Germany. They began moving back when it appeared that political collaboration of Germany and Italy precluded any chance of the territory going back to Germany in the near future.

This movement followed Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's visit to Italy in May, 1938, during which, at a banquet in Rome, he foresaw all claims on the South Tyrol.

Those returning to Germany under the new plan would include both Italian citizens and Germans who never acquired Italian citizenship.

By a Staff Artist

Italian South Tyrol

The area in northern Italy, especially the cities of Bolzano and Merano, is the chief district where the migration of German nationals to German Austria is taking place.

Townsend Might Favor Roosevelt Third Term

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Dr. Francis E. Townsend said July 3 he "might favor" a third term for President Roosevelt "if he gives me good promises."

"There are other good men, too," he added. "Taft is a good man, and Downey of California, Lodge of Massachusetts and Bricker of Ohio. All very fine men."

N. Y. Castle Village Nears Completion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—This city's newest venture in modern apartment houses, Castle Village, located on the former site of the Paterno Brothers' Castle, long a New York landmark, will be completed by September Frederic Hepenstal, real estate manager of Dr. Charles V. Paterno, announced recently.

The block of five apartments, 11, 12 and 13 stories high, is located on a cliff on Riverside Drive between 182nd and 186th Streets. The five widely separated buildings occupy only one-fifth the site, the remaining land being devoted to gardens and an 800 foot pergola. Tiled roofs are to be used as sundecks.

While the new apartments incorporate many improvements, such as the first large ramp garage in a restricted district, and architectural innovations said to more than double the outlook from windows on side walls, their outstanding feature was seen to be their location high above the Hudson River overlooking the New Jersey Palisades.

The renting office said an unusually large number of leases have already been signed and that the crowd of visitors had become so large it had been necessary to close the renting office doors on occasion.

Reich Supplants 5 Cities Formed By Czech Regime

PRAGUE, German Bohemia, July 5 (AP)—Baron Konstantin von Neurath, Reich's Protector of Bohemia and Moravia, has decreed the removal of five city governments to "make amends for measures taken 20 years ago by the Czech regime."

The governments of the cities of Budweis, Brünn, Iglau, Mährisch-Ostrau and Olmütz were dissolved, effective immediately, and government commissioners appointed to take charge.

Czech quarters said the decree was designed to re-establish the pre-war status of four of the cities concerned. Before the World War the territory which later formed Czecho-Slovakia was part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

All save Budweis then were controlled by Germans, this being possible because votes were allotted according to the amount of taxes each voter paid.

In 1918 when the Czechs joined the Slovaks to establish their republic, they took control of the cities by introducing a democratic system of voting. According to the last census only 20 per cent of the population of the five cities was German.

As a result of the measure, Czechs said, the 250,000 Germans in the protectorate control the most important cities in Moravia. Four of the five cities are in that Province. Budweis is in Bohemia.

The full authority and jurisdiction of each city government, including that of Mayor and Council, was transferred at once to the Government Commissioners, and all other community officials were ordered to refrain from further official activity.

An announcement of new elections in the five communities will require approval of Baron von Neurath.

Czech Decalogue Defies Germany

NEW YORK (AP) — George J. Janecek, Commissioner of the Czecho-Slovak pavilion at the New York World's Fair, made public July 4 a decalogue of resistance to the German absorption of the Czech Republic which he said was being widely circulated through underground methods in that country.

It was thus translated by him:

"Believe in the legitimate right of 8,000,000 people, 1,000 years old, in the Czechoslovak Nation and in a free and independent life.

"Do not believe that we have lived for 1,000 years in a German Reich but know from our history that this is a lie.

"Believe in our historic rights which do not justify the subjection of the Czechoslovak Nation.

"Do not believe what you read in the Czech newspapers or hear on the radio because news and radio offices are under German control.

"Do not believe that the Czechoslovak leaders have accepted the submission of our land to German rule. They must be careful in their speech for otherwise we would have no leaders.

"Do not believe that we stand alone in the world.

"Do not merely speak Czech but think in Czech.

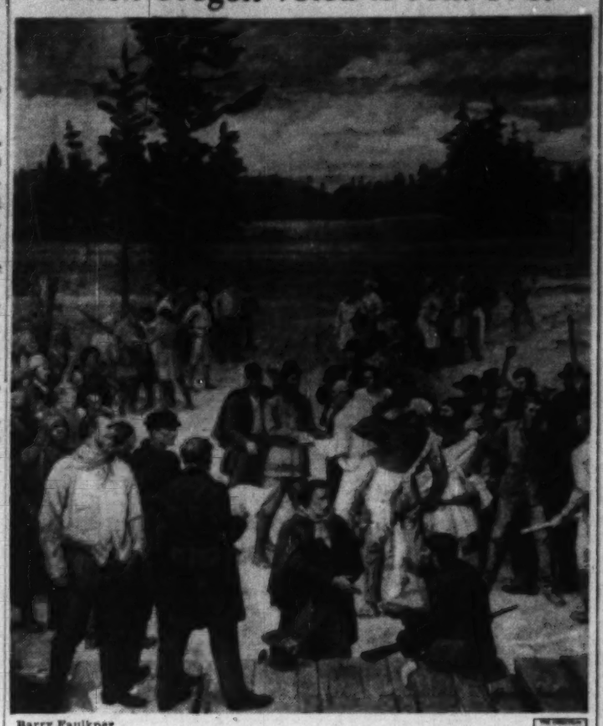
"Do not participate in German celebrations.

"Treat the Germans in such a way that they should always feel that they are foreigners, in the service of injustice and brutality.

"Never forget that 40,000,000 crowns, saved by the sweat of the Czechoslovak Nation, have been robbed by the German armies."

The Czechoslovak pavilion at the Fair has no connection with the German Reich; funds for its completion were raised locally.

When Oregon Voted to Join U. S.



Barry Faulkner

Mural Shows Meeting of First Settlers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—The tiny meeting of first settlers which brought the Oregon country into the United States by a vote of 52 to 50 is perpetuated in a huge mural painting just installed in the new State Capitol here. Canadian and American pioneers met in 1843 in an open field at a place called Champoeg and determined the destiny of a great territory by a simple roll call. The artist doing this and other historical murals in the Statehouse was Barry Faulkner, who is internationally known for his work and is represented by panels in the foyer of the Washington Irving High School; pictorial maps in the Cunard Building in New York City; Eastman School of Music in Rochester, N. Y.; decorations in the University of Illinois Library; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in Ottawa; Philipps Academy, Andover, Mass.; Radio City, New York City; American Academy in Rome; Archives Building, Washington, and others.

The All-Flighty Dollar: Study of Revaluation Power

Congress has been divided over presidential dollar devaluation powers, the price of silver and whether the Treasury should have authority to operate a $2,000,000,000 Foreign Exchange stabilization fund. Here are some questions and answers of monetary experts as to what it all means.

WASHINGTON (AP) — What effect will there be on business and the average consumer from expiration Saturday of President Roosevelt's power to alter the gold value of the dollar?

None at all immediately. The dollar is unchanged and the consumer can go to a store and buy with his dollar just what he could last week.

How about in the long run?

That is what the argument is about, and it is the question the Senate has been debating preliminary to a vote Wednesday on renewing the powers. Those who want to take the power away contend that Mr. Roosevelt's having it makes investors timid about putting their money into productive enterprise, consequently slowing business and creating unemployment. On the other hand, the Administration asserts it is a necessary weapon because foreign countries may devalue their currencies, enabling them to sell goods cheaper, take away the United States' markets for exports, and hence injure business and employment in this country.

What is the gold value of the dollar now?

One thirty-fifth of an ounce of gold. In other words, $35 will buy an ounce of gold.

Has Mr. Roosevelt ever used his devaluation power?

In 1934 he revalued the Government's gold holding from $20.67 to $35 an ounce, reducing the dollar's theoretical gold value to 59 per cent of its former value.

What was the effect of this?

For one thing, it brought the dollar and foreign currencies nearer to their historical relationship in exchange. It was argued, too, that it had the effect of raising commodity prices, but this is disputed.

How much more could Mr. Roosevelt reduce the gold value of the dollar under the bill pending in the Senate?

To 50 per cent of its value before his previous devaluation order.

What about the stabilization fund?

The Treasury uses it to buy and sell dollars and the currencies of foreign countries on the exchanges in an effort to keep them in a stable relationship.

Stabilization Theory

What good does that do?

The theory is that it promotes free flow of trade. For instance, an English merchant desiring to make purchases in this country likes to know that he can get the same number of dollars for one pound sterling next week that he can today. Gold figures in this, too, because it is the medium of exchange and how much gold each currency will buy determines the relationship between two currencies.

What is the argument over the price of silver?

The Silver Purchase Act of 1934 fixed the legal value of silver at $1.29 an ounce and directed the Treasury to purchase silver until it reached that price or its relation to gold in the Treasury's holdings reached 1 to 3.

The world price now, however, is only about 38 cents an ounce. The Treasury has been buying silver produced in this country at a higher price fixed by presidential proclamation—the past 18 months at 64.64 cents an ounce compared with 77.57 cents in 1937. Senators from silver states contend the present price is too low, want to fix it by law at about 71 cents at least.

Why should the United States buy foreign silver?

That is another controversial question. Opponents of it contend the United States has been made a dumping ground for the world's unwanted silver and that the silver policy is undermining confidence in the nation's currency, both at home and abroad; advocates assert it has stimulated buying power in half a dozen countries, enabling them to buy American-made goods with the dollars they get for their silver.

Many Governors To Get Pay Boost

CHICAGO (AP)—The average annual salary for Governors will be boosted from $7,916 to $8,155 next year, the Council of State Governments announced July 2 after a survey of the 48 states.

The salary of Louisiana's Chief Executive will be raised to $12,000 in 1940, the Council reported, while the Governor's salary in Kentucky will be increased from $6,500 to $10,000, and in West Virginia from $8,000 to $10,000.

The Council's survey showed the average Governor was a lawyer by profession and the father of three children.

The Council found that in point of service Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York was "Dean of Governors." He is serving his fourth consecutive term.

Governors in 11 states have served previous terms, the survey added, 17 states have Constitutional limits to the number of terms a Governor may serve, and in 13 states the Chief Executive may not succeed himself in office.

South Carolina Adopts Stricter Liquor Rules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Stricter liquor regulations in South Carolina are contained in the new trade code for the whisky business in the State now in effect, according to announcement by W. G. Query, Chairman of the State Tax Commission. Thirty new regulatory provisions have been adopted by the Commission, acting under a recent measure passed by the General Assembly.

"The granting of credit by a retail dealer is strictly forbidden," one regulation says, "as is the giving of any free goods, samples, rebate, gratuity, or other things of value as a trade inducement or for any reason whatever." Other rules are designed to eliminate price-cutting, both wholesale and retail.

Rail Coach Truck To Fit Australian Gauges Rejected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—An adjustable railway coach truck, designed to solve the persistent problem of Australia's various gauges, was turned down here recently by a special committee of the New South Wales Parliament.

The device, invented by John C. Boock, consisted of a frame mounted on four wheels, each with a separate stub axle. A set of pilot wheels outside the running wheels were supplied to run up on ramped tracks, relieving pressure of the coach on the frame, and allowing for adjustment of the frame's width.

Rejection of the invention was based upon the committee's belief that the safe running of the truck would be endangered, when it was negotiating "K" crossings, passing through loops, and traversing switching points generally. Independent wheels on stub axles, the committee's report further pointed out, violates one of the cardinal points governing construction of railway rolling stock, namely the incorporation of two opposite wheels on a single axle.

Wheels in a break-of-gauge device not connected by any integral axle, it was held, could not be maintained at the correct track gauge when travelling over the lines of the various States at high, or even normal, speed."

The committee had been commissioned by Parliament to consider whether the construction of three special trucks embodying the device was justfied. The report states that the bare principles of the device, as shown in the model, were not sufficiently developed to warrant the construction of any rolling stock based on the invention.

Mexico and Cuba Move to Restrict Ads by Roadside

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Both Mexico and Cuba are following the lead of the United States in providing legislative protection against commercial encroachments on road beauty, according to reports received by the Automobile Club of New York from A. A. A. headquarters in Washington, D. C.

"In Mexico," the local motor club was advised, "emergency orders have been issued restricting commercialization of the roadside, while the Mexican Congress considers a bill which will provide permanent protection for roadside beauty. At the present time the Pan-American Highway from Laredo, Texas, to Mexico City has the distinction of being almost entirely free of billboards and other advertising signs.

"In Cuba, at the suggestion of the Cuban National Tourist Corporation, a far-reaching decree has been enacted, which has the dual purpose of removing unsightly advertising from places of beauty and of making highways safer by freeing curves and intersections from obstructing signs. Under the decree it is unlawful to place commercial signs or billboards in historical places, on monuments, and in places of tourist interest."

21,933 Cases Filed With Labor Board

WASHINGTON (AP) — The National Labor Relations Board says that since the Fall of 1935, a total of 21,933 labor disputes cases, involving 5,045,561 workers, have been filed with the Board for settlement under the Wagner Act.

Up to June 1, the board reported clearing its docket of all but 4,206. Out of the 17,727 cases disposed of, only 1,137, or 6 per cent, were settled by formal board action. The remainder were closed by agreement of the parties, dismissed or withdrawn. The board reported that 16,558 workers were reinstated on Board orders after discriminatory discharges.

Winner of Museum Award Spends Week at N. Y. Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Fourteen-year-old Charles Whitcher, of Buffalo, who has more admiration for Dr. Raymond Ditmars than for Joe Di Maggio, heavy hitter of the New York Yankees, is spending a week at the World's Fair as winner of the trip given by the Buffalo Museum of Science in a contest participated in by some 300 boys and girls.

With him he has brought part of his collection of snakes, and notes on the lecture entitled "The Practical Value of Snakes" which won the award for him.

Explosion in Harlan Mine Stirs Official Investigation

HARLAN, Ky. (AP)—An underground dynamite explosion which caused $20,000 damage to equipment of a coal mine was investigated July 4 by Harlan County officials and a detachment of National Guardsmen. The mine had been operating without a union contract since Gov. A. B. Chandler ordered militiamen into the county May 14 after the United Mine Workers (CIO) and county operators failed to reach agreement.

Harry W. Griswold

WASHINGTON (AP)—Harry W. Griswold, Republican member of the House of Representatives from Wisconsin, who passed on July 4, operated a farm at West Salem, Wis. He was serving his first term in Congress. He was educated at the University of Wisconsin and served in the State Senate from 1932 to 1936.

Japanese Inspection Delays Milk of Tientsin 'Foreigners'

SHANGHAI, July 3 (AP)—Nearly all milk supplies for the British and French Concessions in Tientsin were cut off yesterday because of delay at the blockade barriers, and Japanese explained that the milk must be examined "because there might be bombs in the bottles."

Only 30 bottles of milk entered the British Concession during the morning. It was for the British military hospital. There was none for other hospitals.

Russian dairymen of Tientsin refused to bring in any milk for the foreign areas, in which more than 180,000 persons reside. They explained that Japanese guards had detained some of them at barriers for as long as five hours, the milk spoiled, and Japanese then dumped it as worthless.

Domei (Japanese news agency) reported another point of Japanese-British friction at Tientsin, where Japanese have blockaded the British and French concessions since June 14.

The news agency quoted Japanese Army officers as saying they suspected British of supplying arms and ammunition to Chinese guerrillas and of supplying them with information on Japanese troop movements.

The officers were said to have declared that the British Consul General, Edward G. Jamieson, plans to attack a Belgian-owned power plant, which was raided the night of July 1.

Talks Kept to Tientsin

TOKYO, July 5 (AP)—The British ambassador, Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, indicated today that forthcoming British-Japanese talks to try for a settlement over the Tientsin dispute would be limited to the Tientsin controversy, Japanese wishes notwithstanding.

At a press conference the envoy said: "It is definitely understood that the conferences will be confined to local issues connected with present conditions in Tientsin," where the Japanese imposed a blockade June 14 of British and French Concessions.

Japanese sentiment, apparent everywhere, demands some guarantee of "British co-operation" not only in the North China port, but with Japanese "aims" throughout China.

[In London yesterday Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that the British Government had no intention of complying with demands of Japanese spokesmen that it cease supporting Chinese currency in favor of currency of the Japanese-dominated Federal Reserve Bank.]

A Domei (Japanese news agency) dispatch from Mukden, Manchukuo, quoted a Japanese spokesman as reiterating that a complete change of British policy regarding the Chinese Generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek was a prerequisite for a settlement.

"The Tientsin trouble derives from Britain's pro-Chiang policy," he said. "This must be changed or a settlement is impossible."

Sir Robert expressed moderate optimism about the possible outcome of the arbitration negotiations and said: "I am convinced there are no problems at hand which cannot successfully be solved if approached by both sides in a spirit of good will." He warned, however: "I believe if forceful tactics are attempted a solution will be impossible; they might, on the contrary, lead to catastrophe."

Unofficial information available in Tokyo indicated that the blocade had proved a severe handicap to Japanese trade in North China.

Sir Robert said the program for the talks had not been determined. The date for beginning them, originally set for this week, also has been indefinitely postponed because of the tardiness of military representatives who were scheduled to arrive in Tokyo from Tientsin on Friday.

Stage Work for Children Hit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARROGATE, Eng.—A resolution to the effect that no child of school age should be employed in public entertainments or pantomimes, and that the time had now arrived when all employment of children in compulsory attendance at school should be prohibited, was unanimously carried at the annual conference of the National Association of Head Teachers, held here recently.

Mr. J. J. Biggs, of London, pointed out that the vast bulk of the children employed in entertainments were little girl dancers who either traveled about the country with revues or variety programs or who only worked at Christmas in pantomime. In another category were those children who were the product mainly of cheap dancing academies and classes, and who were not working for money. The latter category was by far the more dangerous. The proprietor of a dancing class or similar institution had only to say he was going to give an entertainment in aid of charity, and he need obey no regulations whatever.

Another speaker, Mr. W. E. Davis, of Manchester, said that in the county of Lancashire the by-laws governing the employment of school children were grossly abused by many employers with the connivance of the parents.

A resolution was carried calling for the classes in infant, junior, senior, and central schools to be reduced to the same size as those in secondary schools, one speaker complaining that only 15 per cent of the children in this country are taught under conditions approaching to the ideal.

Seventy years ago, it was pointed out, Matthew Arnold stated that no class should have more than 40 on the roll, yet today there were 2,000 classes with more than 50 and 42,000 with more than 40.

'Hot Dogs' Featured At Roosevelt Picnic

HYDE PARK, N. Y., July 5 (AP)—On the shaded lawn of a field-stone cottage on their family estate, President and Mrs. Roosevelt gave a typical Fourth of July picnic for nearly four score guests.

Mrs. Roosevelt superintended the broiling of "hot dogs" over an open fire and their distribution in quantities, and moved busily about the tables set under evergreen and birch trees, seeing to it that plates were well filled and that the guests were enjoying themselves.

The President set an example for most of the men by draping his gray cotton coat over the back of a wicker chair. But Wilhelm Munthe de Morgenstierne, the Norwegian Minister to the United States, and Henry Noble MacCracken, President of Vassar College at nearby Poughkeepsie, who sat at Mr. Roosevelt's table, did not remove their coats.

Also at the President's table were his mother, Mrs. Sarah Delano Roosevelt, Madame Morgenstierne, and Mrs. MacCracken.

Early arrivals had time for a dip in a swimming pool near the cottage, while others staged an impromptu race between a canoe and rowboat in the Horseshoe Lake which encircles the picnic spot.

Mr. Roosevelt held his Tuesday press conference, after the picnic.

The President left on an overnight trip for Washington, after bidding goodbye to his mother, who sails for Europe Thursday.

The President's mother gave him a farewell kiss at the station and told those accompanying Mr. Roosevelt:

"Take care of my son while I'm abroad."

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Which Road Should U. S. Take On Legislation to Avoid War?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 5—American public opinion was today confronted by a remarkable series of divergent statements on the core of its foreign policy—on neutrality legislation—which showed political rivalry, sincere disagreement, and a state of baffling cross purposes indicative of the mood in which the pending momentous decision must be taken.

President Roosevelt, on the one hand, said at Hyde Park that he wanted action on neutrality legislation with the objective of preventing war. He plainly intimated that he regarded repeal of all forms of arms embargo as an essential contribution to preventing war, and he asserted that the effect of the House vote had been to encourage Nazi and Fascist aggression and to affect unfavorably the European crisis.

Former President Hoover, on the other hand, insists in a magazine article published today that President Roosevelt is leading the United States closer to war by "taking a seat at the table where power politics is being played." He condemned "steps taken by our own Government which, while denying that they are intended to take us into war, yet entangle us with these very controversies, the end of which may be war."

Embargo Protested

Subsidiary leaders were equally in disagreement. A dissident Democrat, Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, said at Pittsburgh: "I am protesting the lifting of an embargo because it means raids on our commerce and will eventually result in war. . . . The provisions of the present Neutrality Act are an essential element of any policy of real neutrality and that is the kind of neutrality the American people desire and ought to have."

Yet Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Majority Leader, condemned the isolationist viewpoint reflected above when he said: "Washington did not believe that this Nation, even in its infancy, should or could encase itself within an impenetrable wall of isolation and take no part in the affairs of mankind." He called upon the Nation "to recognize the world-wide struggle to preserve what democracy we have been able thus far to obtain."

These statements by leaders were reflected in lesser comment. Both sides claim that their objective is to keep the United States out of war. The President insists that the way to keep out of war is to assist in preventing war's outbreak. His opponents deny that his policies have that effect, and call in turn for aloofness. Representative George Holden Tinkham (R) of Massachusetts declared that the House had "repudiated the foreign policy of intervention in the political affairs of other nations which President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull have been pursuing for the last six years." He said that "the United States refuses to join the London-Paris-Moscow Axis or group of powers as well as the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis or group of powers, both of which groups are now in conflict, not in support of principles of Government or of morality, but wholly to gain their own selfish, material, imperialistic ends."

Dayton Food Plan Reports Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTON, Ohio—First reports indicate that the new stamp plan of distributing surplus foods to city relief clients, established in Dayton June 5, is working satisfactorily. Dayton is one of three cities in the country so far chosen as sites for a test of the plan, the others being Rochester, N. Y., which started operations May 15, and Seattle, Wash., which has not started yet.

There are some 10,000 persons receiving relief here in some form, and by June 26 more than 8,100 of them had registered to participate in the food stamp plan, showing, according to Walter Costello, director of the city division of public assistance, that the idea is popular with them.

The records show that the 5,277 registered during the first 10 days took out food stamps in the value of $33,438. Of these early registrants, 2,897 were city relief clients (persons who receive grocery orders, or direct relief); 1,828 were WPA workers; 310, recipients of aid for the aged; 209, aid for dependent children; and 33, blind pensioners.

Mr. Costello says that indications are that as the relief clients become more conversant with the plan, the registration will increase. Grocers, generally, agree with the idea, holding that although no special increase in business—excepting in goods from fruit markets—has been shown, the system is satisfactory to them. Practically every grocery and other stores, as well, in the city, are voluntary co-operators.

Young Folks Encouraged to Air Views

Wide World

Assisting at Youth Congress

Left to right: Mary Jeanne McKay, President National Student Federation of America; Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, speaker for democracy; Frances Williams, member National Council of Youth Congress

Youth Opposes Dictators But Grants Free Talk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 5—The American Youth Congress has given its answer to accusations of pro-Communist sympathy leveled against it and to those who charge it with condemning the dictatorships of Italy and Germany, but not that of Soviet Russia.

By unanimous vote, the Congress adopted a resolution yesterday condemning all forms of dictatorship generally and those of a Communistic, Fascistic and Nazi nature specifically. In doing so, it supplemented the provisions of its creed, adopted at an earlier session, which pledges it to the preservation of democracy, free speech, free worship and all the other "freedoms" included under the term, "the American way."

At a tumultuous meeting on Monday, 23 organizations, with an indeterminate backing and membership, left the session at Manhattan Center when the Congress refused to include a blanket condemnation of the three totalitarian "isms" as an amendment to its creed.

James B. Carey, Chairman of the Congress and youthful Secretary of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, declared that the dictatorship resolution was not a reversal of any previous stand; that the Congress had taken its stand in its own way and with due regard for proper procedure, and had not been stampeded.

Differs From Amendment

It also was noted that the resolution was somewhat different from the proposed amendment, the latter having attacked Communism as "opposed to the principles of a belief in God, the inviolability of private ownership or property and internal peace." The resolution reads:

"Whereas the American Youth is devoted to the principles of true democracy and the great Constitutional freedoms of speech, of petition, of the press, of religion and assembly—be it resolved that this Congress of Youth record its opposition to all forms of dictatorship, regardless of whether they be Communist, Fascist, Nazi or any other type, or bear any other name; that this Congress accord full freedom of speech and discussion to all young people, regardless of race, creed, religion, or political label, whether Republican, Democratic, Socialist, Communist, Fascist or any other."

The final section of the resolution is regarded as forestalling any possible attempt at a later date to exclude avowed Communist youth organizations from the Congress on the basis of its condemnation of Communism.

There was a moment of excitement when support for the resolution was given by Gil Green, President of the Young Communist League, who said that Communism did not stand for dictatorship, but for the greatest democracy.

Out in Open

"The Communist Party is a legal party, and comes out in the open," he said. "The Young Communist League supports the resolution, being opposed to all forms of dictatorship."

Mr. Green added, however, that he believed the resolution should contain a condemnation of the German-American Bund and of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin.

A resolution was adopted endorsing a third term for President Roosevelt. Count of a presidential vote taken last week gave President Roosevelt 904, Mayor La Guardia, 58 and Thomas E. Dewey, 56.

The Congress decided upon a national campaign to back a $500,000,000 Federal loan fund to aid youth in the professions, in education and in agriculture.

As the principal speaker at Monday evening's session, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt urged the youth of the country to be vigilant in detecting violations of democracy within their own communities and in giving such violations publicity.

"Some people are afraid to see youth come together for discussions," she said. "They should not be afraid after reading the creed you have just adopted."

Airplane Construction Bill Calls for 2,467 New Planes

HYDE PARK, N. Y., July 5 (AP)—The bill for new airplane construction just signed by President Roosevelt calls for several times as many military aircraft as American industry has turned out in a single year and makes by far the largest order the aviation industry has ever received.

For the purchase of 2,290 airplanes of the regular Army and 177 for the National Guard, the bill includes an appropriation of $186,885,547 and authority to enter into contracts up to $64,560,000.

Addition of the new craft to the Army Air Corps will give it about 5,500 serviceable planes by July 1, 1941. The bill also carries $14,250,000 for educational orders to train industry in the production of munitions and $27,000,000, partially in a contract authorization, for strengthening the garrison at the Panama Canal.

Five Major Bases

Funds are provided, too, to begin construction of five major air bases in Alaska, Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone and in the northeastern and southeastern United States. New air depots also will be built in the southeast and in Utah.

The bill contains a total of $223,398,047, in direct appropriations and $70,497,500 in contract authorizations.

The signing was announced by White House officials here after Mr. Roosevelt arrived for a three-day visit with his mother, Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt, who sails for Europe July 6.

Economies through mass production have raised the hopes of some army officials for an Air Corps of 6,000 planes within two years, it is reported in Washington.

Congress authorized such a trebled force as a maximum in the $300,000,000 Air Corps expansion now in full swing, but the funds it made available were officially estimated to be sufficient for only 5,500.

Whether the additional aircraft can be acquired with available money is expected to be determined when bids are opened this week for construction of more than 2,500 planes of ten types.

The contracts to follow, possibly by the end of the month, will represent by far the largest orders the aviation industry ever has received. In 1938, when Congress heard that Germany was turning out 1,000 warplanes a month, American manufacturers delivered only 558.

Reports on Details

Officials are enjoined to silence by a new policy of safeguarding military information but it has been recorded that 763 planes ordered up to June 1 included 527 single-engine pursuit craft and about 190 attack bombers. Both are credited unofficially with speeds at least approaching 400 miles an hour.

The ten types to be ordered next are: light, primary, basic, and advanced training planes; two and four-engine bombers, one and two-engine interceptor pursuit planes, multiple fighters, and observation craft.

On the basis of recent orders, the costs will range upwards from $5,000 or $10,000 for training planes to $250,000 for the heavy bombers such as the present 17-ton "flying fortresses."

Training of men to fly and service the new craft started July 1 at nine scattered civilian schools where primary instruction is to be given to 396 cadets. They will be transferred to Randolph and Kelly Fields, Texas, for their advanced training.

Some 2,134 additional fliers and about 18,000 mechanics and other specialists must be training within the next two years.

To supply the recruits to the Air Corps and other Army branches, an enlistment campaign already has been started to sign up 112,500 men from 18 to 35 years old within the next 12 months. Ordinarily the Army would have to recruit only about 75,000 for the year's replacements.

Greater Religious Tolerance Found In Survey of American Trends

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Restraints upon religious freedom in the United States are giving way to greater tolerance, according to a survey of current and past restrictions made public by the American Civil Liberties Union here July 2.

Published in a 48-page pamphlet entitled "Religious Liberty in the United States Today," it carries a foreword endorsing moves for greater religious tolerance signed by 34 prominent religious leaders, educators, and editors of various denominations.

Announcing their determination "to counteract the intolerances which restrict our religious liberty outside the field of law and to win support for remedies in law or by court decision in achieving religious freedom," the signers declare that "the fundamental struggle around which religious liberty is always fought—the right to obey the dictates of God against the dictates of the state—is still in part with us."

"In the light of court decisions, encroachments upon the religious rights of American citizens are difficult, but attempts will doubtless be made in one state or another to violate them under pressure of local intolerance," the report continues. "Since the Fourteenth Amendment limits the powers of the States, it is likely that future battles for religious liberty will be waged chiefly in the Federal courts under its clauses."

While Bible reading in the schools is accepted as a matter of course in the United States, it is objectionable to many Roman Catholics and Jews, according to the pamphlet.

The survey finds that there is an increasing tendency on the part of Protestant clergymen to make religious doctrines apply to the social structure, particularly in regard to the critical issues of war and economics.

Women 30 P. C. of Drivers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Of 40,000,000 motor-car drivers throughout the world, 30 per cent are women, who account for less than 25 per cent of the actual driving, estimates the Automobile Club of Southern California (with no mention of the subject of back-seat driving.)

Peace and Tolerance Appeals Heard at Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 5—With the World's Fair giving the big fillip to the celebration, Independence Day observances here yesterday were featured by appeals by Herbert Hoover and other prominent speakers against foreign entanglements of any sort and for a policy of strict neutrality by the Washington Administration that would keep the United States out of war.

The city was practically given over entirely to visitors, with the home folk in a general exodus to the country and the beaches. The police estimated that at least 1,000,000 men, women, and children crowded Coney Island alone. Admissions to the fair grounds were placed officially at 247,740, with the total attendance for the whole period of the exposition registered at 11,817,437.

Among the highlights of the day was an appeal by President Roosevelt from his home in Hyde Park that the embargo on arms contained in the Neutrality Act be scrapped and a warning by Mr. Hoover in the American Magazine against the United States "sitting in" on the European game of "power politics."

Spectacle in Mall

Formal celebration of the day at the World's Fair centered at the foot of the heroic statue of George Washington on Constitution Mall. It was a colorful spectacle, with Boy Scouts carrying the flags of the 48 States past a great crowd that flanked the square.

Grover A. Whalen, president of the Fair Corporation, opened the observances with an appeal to Americans to free themselves from "half lack of faith and half inertia." Meanwhile, he declared, American citizens should give serious thought to the true meaning of Independence Day and thanks for their inheritance from the Continental Congress.

"We have retained almost all of the spirit of '76," he continued, "and practically all that this country is has come to us from the exercise of that spirit. Perhaps our greatest loss during the course of 163 years has been during the past decade, when a sense of bewilderment seems to have come upon us. We have reached a point where . . . we seem to have decided that we must muddle through somehow; and so a good many of us have reached a state of mind wherein we simply sit and wait.

Says Action Is Needed

"Waiting isn't the answer. We need action. We need to free ourselves from a condition that is half lack of faith and half inertia. If we can free ourselves from that state of mind, we can immediately sign another Declaration of Independence and continue where we left off 10 years or so ago."

Charles M. Spofford, United States Deputy Commissioner to the fair, another speaker, saw the exposition as a declaration of independence from many of the physical limitations of the world and as showing how to lighten the toil of men, lengthen their pleasure hours, and broaden the capacity for material progress

A message from President Roosevelt was read in which he declared for a renewal of fealty to the principles of tolerance and equality embodied in the Declaration of Independence.

"Our fathers not only embodied these principles of the immortal declaration, but saw to it that they were written into the Constitution and the Bill of Rights," he said.

Appeal for Tolerance

"These principles are as sacred to us today as they have been to the American people through all the decades since they became a part of our national tradition. It is ours to preserve them as our most previous heritage out of the past and to transmit them inviolate to those who are to follow us."

The Independence Day Committee of the Council Against Intolerance in America, with headquarters in the Lincoln Building here, simultaneously gave out through George Gordon Battle, New York lawyer; United States Senator Warren Barbour (R) of New Jersey, and William Allen White, editor of the Emporia (Kan.) Gazette, "An American Declaration of Tolerance and Equality," which said in part:

"Descended from those who came from all lands to live here in peace and brotherhood, we, who together have made America great, repudiate all doctrines of inequality and condemn intolerance in every form. We reaffirm our devoted loyalty to the basic principles of the Declaration of Independence that all men are created equal, and in defense of this, we, as did the founders of these United States of America, mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

The pledge against intolerance was a feature of the day at the New York World's Fair, and also at the San Francisco exposition. Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, Mr. Whalen, Mr. Battle, and leaders of Protestant and Roman Catholic denominations participated in the exercises here. In San Francisco the declaration was read by Gov. Culbert Olson, among the participants being Mayor Angelo Rossi of San Francisco, Leland Cutler, president of the exposition, and other leaders. Mr. White spoke by radio from Emporia.

The observances at the fair closed with a display of fireworks.

Negroes Assert Right To Place on the NLRB

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—The National Association for Advancement of Colored People adopted resolutions advocating appointment of a Negro member of the National Labor Relations Board, and of qualifying Negroes to Federal judgeships.

Other resolutions adopted at the Association's annual conference deplored "evidence of anti-Semitism in America" and the "threatened resurrection of the Ku Klux Klan," and condemned alleged discrimination against Negroes in the Army, Navy, Air Force and Civil Service.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Fifty Young French Women—With Parachutes

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Former Dancer Turns to Jumps And Trains Special Group

French Girls Who Will Make Emergency Landings; Word Also From Latvia, Germany, and Sweden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Dear Friend,

Fifty young women of France have embarked upon a new profession. The rest of their fellow countrywomen regard them as bold and daring, and are immensely intrigued. The fifty themselves are enthusiastic.

They are known in France as "infirmières-parachutistes," which means, of course, that they are nurses who are prepared, when need arises, to travel by air to any locality which, in an emergency, may require their services and, without waiting for an orthodox landing, to take off from their plane in a parachute and so be "on duty" without delay.

Found Her Vocation

The new air service is under the direction of Madame Suzette O'Nil Dranem. Madame Dranem used to be a professional dancer and the wife of an actor, but when she lost her husband all interest in a stage career disappeared. She did not know what she could do until somebody suggested that her old training might stand her in good stead as a parachutist, and after her first descent, Madame Dranem says that she knew she had found her vocation. Now she has 50 girls in training.

According to Madame Dranem, the 50 are "healthy, gay and solid." One is employed in a restaurant, another is the daughter of a "Tabac," one has been serving as a nurse in Rouen, several are society girls who, without this new outlet, might be in danger of "having nothing to do."

Instruction under Madame Dranem is severe. No time is allowed for frivolity. Many hours are spent in learning the intricate business of folding a parachute, and then there is the careful tuition connected with the descent itself. Fear does not exist, says Madame Dranem, after the moment of taking off. Only, she says, there is a sense of calm, and a "wonderful impression of solitude, silence, and light." It is an activity entirely in tune with the aspirations of young French women at the present time.

In Germany, questions of proposed changes in regard to married women are under discussion. A new law has abolished the practice of the payment of alimony to divorced wives, and women are asking themselves exactly what this is going to mean.

In future, no German man will be required to pay alimony, even though he is proved to be the guilty party, unless his wife is physically incapable of earning her own living or rendered incapable by reason of young children who must be cared for. Should the woman be unequipped for wage earning, it will be the husband's duty to pay for her training, but there his responsibility will end.

The women of Germany have, on the whole, never advocated the payment of lifelong maintenance to a capable and healthy woman, but some of them are said to be a little mystified now by a regulation which apparently reverses the dictum that woman's place is the home, and operates to get her out of home life and into wage-earning with the utmost speed.

In the Labor Market

They can account for it only by the assumption that the shortage of industrial workers in Germany is an acknowledged difficulty and that women are needed to fill the gaps. Official statistics showed recently that by putting all women between the ages of 16 and 65 into the labor market, some 5,000,000 extra workers would be made available to Germany. It is believed that the recall of something between 15,000 and 20,000 German maidservants from Switzerland has been organized for a similar purpose. These girls have been ordered to return to the Third Reich where, it is said, their work is needed. Unofficial circles report that refusal will mean the loss of both passport and nationality.

In Latvia, the City Health Protection Department of Riga has set up a commission for the protection of public morals, upon which, with 10 men, sits one woman—Mrs. Berta Pipin, a former representative of the Democratic Centre in Parliament, and for some years head of the Social Welfare Department of the Riga municipality.

The special aim of this commission will be to examine the state of morality in the city of Riga and to suggest ways of improving it. So-called "open houses" were abolished a number of years ago, but it is well known that prostitution has been practiced on a large scale in spite of it. The commission proposes, therefore, to invite professional prostitutes to learn crafts by which they may keep themselves honestly, and it proposes to place those of them who appear unwilling to co-operate in such a scheme, in homes where they will be compelled to work.

The moral condition of factories is to be investigated by the commission, and a general "clean up" is expected. This, the women of Latvia say, will accord the general desire for cleanliness—for fewer slums, fewer cinemas, fewer drinking bars—being expressed in these days in their country.

A Series of Firsts

In Sweden, a woman has been appointed Vice-Chairman of the Laws Committee of the Second Chamber of the Riksdag, and is the first woman to hold such a post. She is Miss Kerstin Hesselgren, who has for long stood in the forefront of the women's movement in Europe.

Miss Hesselgren has, in her time, scored a number of "firsts." After training as a nurse, and then qualifying both as a teacher of domestic economy and as a sanitary inspector, she was the first woman to be appointed by Sweden as a housing inspector. Shortly afterwards, she became first inspector in domestic economy at the primary schools in Stockholm.

Later, she was appointed Sweden's first woman factory inspector. In 1921, when she stood as a candidate for Parliament, she was the first woman to be returned to the Senate, or Upper House, of the Riksdag.

Yours very sincerely
Phyllis M. Lovell.

One of these letters about women of Europe is published on the Women's Page the first Wednesday in each month.

Home Partner of a Politician Must Be Wide-Awake Person

Backing Up Husband's Career in Home State and in Washington Is an All-Time Job Full of Extras

The Partner in the Home
Tenth of 12 Wednesday Articles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

Being the wife of an American public official—especially one whose office depends on re-election—is a highly challenging job, requiring endless tact, ever-ready energy, and an expansive fondness for people.

Usually the initiation into public life comes gradually as it did to Mrs. John C. Smith (not her real name), whose husband represents a midwest farming community in Congress today. When she met and married Mr. Smith he was an earnest young lawyer just out of the state university, with an office across from the courthouse in the small county seat town where he had always made his home.

Together they managed on his meager salary to raise a family. He became interested in politics because he felt it would help his law business, and soon his friends in the party were urging him to run for the state legislature.

The next winter when he went down to the state capital to the legislature his wife stayed home because their two youngsters were in school. Besides there were political "fences" aplenty for her to build right there. She joined all the important clubs in town, talked to as many women as possible to learn how they and their husbands stood on public issues, and in her few spare moments dropped down with a newspaper or magazine not to read a light story, but to absorb all she could on public questions.

In a couple of more years, her husband, now deeply embroiled in politics, and with that teasing ambition to go to Washington, won the nomination for Congress from his district. Because he could not afford a full-time secretary, his wife brushed-up on her shorthand and helped with his voluminous mail.

"Does he favor a higher tariff on bolts and nuts?" one constituent wanted to know. "How do you stand on the League of Nations?" asked another. Questions were endless, but all of them, Mrs. Smith knew, had to be answered in one way or another. She consulted her husband and as he dictated replies, she learned why he thought as he did, and tucked the information away for later use.

Learned to Remember Names

Then there were church suppers, rallies, and red-flare parades that called for her attendance and gave her the first real thrill of a political campaign. She learned how to be pleasant and pretty and wise, but noncommittal and calm. She found she must remember names her husband forgot. "You remember so-and-so," she would say and with gratification would watch the blank expression lift from his countenance as he called "so-and-so" by his first name and said, "Why of course I know him."

Mrs. Smith was adept at all these little tests—and her husband's views suited his constituents, of course—so the reward was Washington.

Washington!

Washington, where she has made hundreds of sympathetic and pleasant friends whose path she is crossing for but a brief period; Washington, where she is sought out by a steady stream of visitors from back home yet is near the bottom of the vast aggregation of celebrities assembled here; Washington, where one's husband's position determines social rank; Washington, where experiences must be drunk in fast and stored up for remembrance all the rest of one's life!

In preparation for Washington, there were scores of decisions to be made by Mr. and Mrs. Smith. Should they buy or rent a house or an apartment? Should they keep house or live at a hotel? Should the children be uprooted from their school ties and brought here for the many extra-curricular advantages? Should they go in for social life and just how strenuously?

Usually the advice of an older, experienced Congressman's wife from the home state is sought. She is glad to help.

That Little Lavender Book

Adept by now at adjusting herself to new situations, Mrs. Smith learned rapidly. At a bookstore she bought the little lavender volume that contains all the social rules of the capital. She practically wore it out during her husband's first term.

She memorized the division of official days at home—Monday, Justices of the Supreme Court; Tuesday, Members of Congress; Wednesday, Cabinet; Thursday, Senate; Friday, Diplomatic. The experienced Congressman's wife took her on the first rounds. She left calling cards—a wide stream of them—behind her and very shortly found her silver bowl in the front hall filling up rapidly, too.

At the Congressional Club and in the organization formed by new Congressmen's wives, she made interesting friendships that may be valuable if her husband continues his upward march in the realm of public life. At her husband's request she takes influential constituents sightseeing, entertains them at luncheon, and gives them the thrill of sitting in the family gallery at the Capitol.

Fresh Viewpoints

If Mrs. Smith stays in Washington many years, most of this routine will become an old story to her, yet it will ever be enlivened by new faces and changing trends of government. The most successful wife to the man in public life is the one for whom the glamour never wears off. As the years roll on she becomes defter at details but she never loses the freshness with which she meets new people and observes the passing show.

But from public life there usually comes a day of retirement. Sometimes early, sometimes late. Being ready for it is one of the more difficult phases in the career. In a few cases, participation in some measure continues even after the central figure is gone. Alice Longworth is an outstanding example. Mrs. Edward Everett Gann is another. Others, like Grace Coolidge, prefer to turn their back on the actual scene of the scintillating days at the top of the ladder with their helpmate and to live with their memories of a job that continually challenges the talents of any woman. **M. H.**

Emelie Danielson

This cloth with the Milky Way running diagonally across it reproduces the positions of the constellations as they are from May to August. In this photograph the cloth has a dark blue ground while the stars everywhere are a lighter blue. The same pattern, however, is obtainable in American beauty and coral.
By Marguerita Mergentime.

Animated Table Settings

Why Not Express a Hobby, Depict a Scene, Spring a Joke?

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"Away with conventions and solemnities," says Marguerita Mergentime, "when you set your tables, and give yourself some fun. Express a hobby, depict a scene; spring a joke; ask some question in these days of quizzes."

The tablecloth across which the Milky Way runs diagonally expresses an astronomer's hobby. Miss Mergentime photographed the heavenly galaxy and then enlarged the picture so that it could be screen-printed on the linen. The luminous band here depicted portrays the stars and nebulae as they appear from May to August and those who are star-wise can discover on the cloth the Big Dipper, the Pole Star, and other bodies.

Clear Skies

It will be noticed that the star-shaped center dish is not placed in the middle of the table. To do so, the designer says, would interrupt and obscure the constellations, so she has put it down on an open area of—shall we say sky?

A table can suggest an adventure by setting up a scene. When the adventure relates to travel, children's "toy villages" and little costume dolls are good illustrative material, while a globe makes a decorative and original centerpiece. Imagination, Miss Mergentime thinks, has been given too little play in our dining rooms, and humor has been almost utterly neglected. In planning a table for a Golden Wedding celebration in the country, she made a moustache cup the pièce de resistance in the trimming of the table, and used pieces from a children's barnyard to stress the agricultural life of the nineteenth century.

Vines in Place of Flowers

For places where fresh flowers are not easily acquired, and for seasons when gardens are bare or drooping, the ivy setting illustrated is excellent, with color introduced through fruits. It is a clever idea to put the plant at one end of the table where its wanderlust will not cause it to encroach on the comfort of guests. To point up the charms of this vine the set of plate doilies and napkins is effective, decorated with this vigorous leaf. Lest the theme should appear somewhat heavy and over-simple, dishes and plates with lacy edges like valentines have been used. The napkins are intentionally placed on the right side "to give rhythm to the design."

A table setting should work for the hostess, work for the guests, put everyone at ease. Splendor and sumptuousness in the decorations may achieve this end, but they are hard to arrive at and usually impersonal, the work of a florist. Simple people will find ingenuity their best recourse.

Melons Are In!

The melon season is in full swing. The supply will last until early fall. Cantaloupes and honeydews are abundant, coming mainly from the Imperial Valley. They are of excellent quality and are quite inexpensive. Select a ripe melon and chill it thoroughly before serving, but don't fill it with crushed ice. Serve slices of cantaloupes or honeydews for a first course appetizer or a light dessert. Cut into balls with a French vegetable cutter and serve in chilled glasses with orange or lime juice or with ice-cold ginger ale and a sprinkling of chopped mint.

Through the Editor's Window

Is the United States a Bachelor's House?

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Women are put into three classes by Pearl Buck, writing in the current Harpers. There is, she says, the highly talented group, which would forge ahead at any time, overcoming obstacles and achieving successful careers. There is the group which finds its vocation in homekeeping, fully contented and free in this sort of life. And there is a third, made up of women who do not have to work, who have no definite talent nor vocation, who have surplus time, energy, and ability they do not know how to use. Mrs. Buck maintains that of the three classes these "gunpowder women" suffer most under the burden of privilege which American women "have been given to bear."

Her elaboration of this theme, while you may not wholly agree with it, is deeply interesting. One wonders: has America really a host of women who do not render adequate return to society for their support? Mrs. Buck finds them a discontented, frittering lot, unstable, mentally lazy, inflammable. "Spoiled, petty, restless, idle, they are our nation's greatest unused resource—good brains going to waste in bridge and movies and lectures and dull gossip, instead of constructively applied to the nation's need of them," she says.

* * *

Elsewhere she points out that the American man has this advantage over the American woman: He must work or starve; or if he need not work to keep from starving, he must work or be despised as a ne'er-do-well by his compatriots. "But a woman within her home may live an absolutely idle existence without starving and without being despised for it," she says. "Yet an idle woman ought to be despised as much as an idle man for the good and happiness of all women if nothing else. Anyone who takes food and clothing and shelter for granted, even though it is given by one who loves to give it, and makes no return except privately to an individual, ought to be despised." (Personally I think no one should be "despised," but the word is her choice.) "A woman owes something to the society which gives her husband a chance to earn for her, and social pressure should compel her to make that return," she maintains.

After Mrs. Buck has been back in the United States more years, and knows more women and their work, she may not feel justified in the sweeping classifications she now makes. On the other hand, her impressions as a freshly returned American are valuable. Particularly, in this article, was I caught by her answer to the question, What can American women do, who do not have to do anything?

* * *

She says the United States looks like a bachelor's house. "It looks what it is—a country men have made alone," are her words. Amidst the beauty, is ugliness and untidiness. Billboards, tawdry stands, dirty streets, unpainted buildings; a crying need for housing improvements, for laws that would improve conditions for children, for labor adjustments which call for woman's practical approach to human relationships. "There is everything for her to do," we are told. "If she wants a small job, let her look around her village or her neighborhood. If she wants a big job, let her look around her State, or think as largely as her nation or even realize that there is a world beyond."

Do Americans live in a "bachelor's house"? From somewhat longer residence in the United States than Mrs. Buck, I see many evidences of woman's homemaking presence in the country. But I know, too, as do we all, that there ought to be more such evidence. American women, with their vast resources, their modernized homes, their labor-saving devices, living in a country comparatively free from the "crises" of Europe and the East, have unusual opportunities for paying their debt to society. Many women of course are richly doing their part. But the fact that to a returned American like Mrs. Buck the United States looks like a "bachelor's house," is in itself a challenge to all women to do for their country a better job of "homemaking" than they evidently have been doing.

A Wednesday Column

We Do These Things Because—

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Because we thought it might be of some help to someone, we are passing along a few ideas which have been helpful to us. Some of them have been passed along to us.

Because we haven't any time to waste, we always iron the sheets, and other large flat pieces, by ironing all of the small pieces on top of them.

Because the swirls and carving on some of our furniture were hard to dust, we began using a tiny, soft (5 cent) brush dipped in furniture polish, instead of a cloth, to do some of our dusting and it works beautifully. The brush bristles go where no fingers can possibly go.

Because we like to read in bed, and the pillows wouldn't stay stacked behind us, we made one great big pillow, stuffed with the fillings of several normal sized ones, to serve our purpose. Our pillow is 34 inches long and 32 inches wide, and is very fat and jolly. It has its own pillow case of bright print, and a ruffle around its edge. It looks just as if it had walked right out of a children's picture book. Such a pillow would be ideal for a young person who likes to sit on the floor to sew or read, because it gives to floor sitting all the advantages, without any of the disadvantages.

Because we had to learn by trial and error—mostly error—we thought that you'd like to know—when you paint that mirror frame, slide a thin piece of paper under the edge of the frame, against the mirror, as you go around. It's so much easier than wiping off the paint smears every time you slip.

Because we got mixed up a time or two, we decided to keep a little notebook about our own parties. Now after each party, dinner, etc., we jot down these facts: Who were invited, who came (and they aren't always the same), what we did to keep them happy, what we brought on in the way of refreshments. This procedure helps us greatly in the planning of each new party. **G. M. R.**

Fresh Vegetables Riot Over the Food Stalls

Salmon and Crabmeat Urge Us to Delicious Salads. July Is the Berry Month

By Hazel Young

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Around the first of July, often on the Fourth, there's a traditional dinner menu served in thousands of homes. The dessert may vary but the main part of the meal is fixed: Fresh salmon, new green peas, and new boiled potatoes.

East coast salmon is in the market again. It's a sweet-fleshed delicate fish, which may be cooked in a variety of ways. It needs very little dressing up, so it's often broiled and served plain with wedges of lemon or a garnish of wilted cucumber slices. Some people like it boiled and served with a creamy egg sauce; others prefer it baked, with a sour-cream sauce. It's good cold, with a cucumber mayonnaise, or it may be flaked and molded in a well-seasoned aspic.

Salmon or Crabmeat Salads

Not one but several varieties of salmon are caught in the American West. These, too, are delicious when served fresh but much of the supply is used for canning. Canned salmon is a menu standby all the year around. Both canned salmon and tuna fish are useful foods to keep on the emergency shelf. A well-seasoned salad, a toasted sandwich, or even a soufflé or scalloped dish with finely flaked salmon or tuna fish can be made to fill in many an unexpected meal crisis.

Fresh crabmeat is reasonable now and is a good addition to summer menus. Crabmeat salad or toasted salad sandwiches are popular luncheon dishes. Fresh crabmeat served in a rich Newburg sauce, or scalloped or deviled in individual baking dishes is attractive for luncheon or dinner.

The vegetable and fruit stalls are riotous with color. Bunches of new carrots and beets are gay additions to our menus. The carrots are young and may be served raw, in strips as an appetizer, or they may be cooked and served hot with butter and a grating of onion to "perk" them up. The bunched beets may fill a double purpose. The tops, if tender enough, may be cooked as greens. The beets themselves, cooked and buttered, or used in a vinegar sauce.

Or With Fresh Mint

Spinach is abundant and cheap. Be sure to wash it well and cook only in the water that clings to the leaves. Lettuce prices are down and supplies of tomatoes are increasing as summer gets further on the march. This is good news for the salad bowl. Remember to use them often during hot summer weather. Green peas, the queen of summer vegetables, are in season. Green peas are not among the cheaper vegetables but they're worth every cent they cost. There's no better way to serve them than plain, with plenty of butter. Some people, especially in England, cook peas with a bit of fresh mint.

New potatoes are plentiful. These come from California and the Southern states. Serve them whole, with melted butter and a sprinkling of chopped parsley.

Another inexpensive vegetable is the summer squash. These may be the crooknecks or the cucumber-shaped zucchini or the small flat squash with the scalloped edge, called patty pans or scallops. These squash need distinctive seasonings to make them interesting. They may be diced and cooked in an onion-bacon sauce to which tomatoes and a trace of garlic are added. The "patty pans" may be first parboiled, then baked with a savory stuffing of bread crumbs and chopped ham or sausage meat. This makes an excellent supper dish!

This Month in the Food Markets

Berry Month

July is the berry month! Strawberries are on the wane but some varieties last until late in the summer. Big juicy blackberries are at hand. Eat them plain with plenty of cream and sugar. Or make a blackberry cobbler or a steamed blackberry pudding. Raspberries are coming into the market. The Eastern crop is scarce because of dry weather and winter killing of the bushes.

As to ways of serving, raspberries and cream are almost as good as strawberries and cream. What praise can be higher! Then there's fresh raspberry shortcake as a gala dessert. Today even the person who doesn't know how to cook can make a shortcake. Use one of the excellent prepared biscuit mixes that are at every grocer's. Follow the package directions and there'll be no chance of a failure. Make raspberry sherbet for a hot-weather dessert or a colorful raspberry whip. A whip is easy to make and inexpensive. Strawberries, blackberries, or raspberries may be used. Crush the berries and sweeten, then add to a beaten egg white and keep on beating until it stands in a gay mound, sturdy enough to keep its shape. Serve in low glass dishes with chilled custard sauce.

Summer Treats

The annual blueberry festival is just beginning. Both the wild and cultivated blueberries are coming into season. The cultivated berries are usually more expensive than the wild ones. They are larger and seem especially suitable for table use with cream and sugar. Hot blueberry muffins or squares of hot blueberry bread are summer treats that everyone looks forward to. By increasing the sugar slightly, the blueberry bread becomes a pudding which is delicious served hot with thickened blueberry sauce or blueberry hard sauce. Blueberry pie heads the list of summer pies, especially when it's served à la mode.

Gooseberries are much less popular and much less abundant in the United States than in England. They are delicious made into tarts or pies and a bit of grated orange rind "points up" the flavor. Gooseberries, simmered with brown sugar and vinegar, and a touch of spices and thinly sliced orange, make a thick rich preserve which is excellent with cold meats.

Watermelons are piled high over the country, all ready for summer feasting. In the East, Georgia and Florida melons are first in the market, then come the Carolinas, and on up the line until the end of the season. California supplies the West.

Watermelon is good enough to serve "as is," chilled and dripping with juice. It's used more and more as a summer dessert. Of course it's a staple picnic food. In fact, many picnics are planned because watermelons have come into the market! Besides being served plain, watermelon has other colorful uses. It may be cut into cubes or balls, molded in lime-flavored gelatin, and served as a summer salad. It may be used as the basis for refreshing fruit-cup desserts or appetizers. There's one canny trick to remember. You'll be glad you did, next winter. Save the rind and make watermelon pickle.

Until recent years, turkey has been a winter holiday item. Now, due to improved methods of breeding and raising, turkey is available in many city markets in the summer and at a price which is fairly reasonable. Ducks and capons are plentiful, too, and cheaper than they have been for many years. Cold roast turkey, duck, or chicken may be sliced thin and served on cold meat platters or used in sandwiches for the picnic supper.

On the Grocers' Shelves

Speaking of picnics, the grocers' shelves are filled with interesting foods for outdoor eating. All types of cold meats and sandwich spreads; pickles and olives; the "makings" for salads; cookies and cheese—there is everything needed to fill up the hamper.

Emelie Danielson

An informal setting excellent for places where flowers are not easily acquired and seasons when gardens are bare or drooping. The napkins are placed on the right side to "give rhythm." The cloth may be had in a variety of colors, always on a white ground.
By Marguerita Mergentime.

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War Program Gives Impetus To Recovery in Great Britain

LONDON, July 5 (AP)—Great Britain, its economists say, appears to be on the verge of a great business revival. Recovery is gaining headway with impressive momentum "because of and despite" the critical situation in Europe.

Rearmament on a colossal scale is the accepted cornerstone of recovery, however temporary and ultimately unsettling it may prove to be. Britain is spending $2,948,400,000 on rearmament in one year alone in its new budget, and Sir John Simon cautioned the House of Commons that even this astronomical figure may be increased.

On the other hand armament stimulation of heavy industry is starting a wide spiral of spending even by those who normally would be cautious of their commitments in times of world political tension. To this extent at least it might be called a forced recovery.

There are some who argue that the "pump priming" caused by rearmament will bring into play underlying normal and sound bases for prosperity. There are many indices of the growing speed of the trade revival. Unemployment is steadily declining not only in heavy industry, but in distant trade fields.

For instance textiles are improving partly because it takes more cloth to clothe the million trained soldiers Britain will have by the end of 1939, and partly because the average worker has more to spend on clothes for himself and his family.

Labor Shortage Expected

The peak of rearmament effort in Britain's plants and factories has not yet been reached on the basis of existing contracts and plans. Yet some economists are talking of the time when a shortage of workers rather than a shortage of work will be the problem.

Chief among these is John Maynard Keynes whose theories were partly responsible for starting the United States on a program of spending to promote business recovery. He has spoken of good reasons for believing that "total employment" may soon be reached in Britain.

There are "wheels within wheels" to this outlook. Some observers fear that when all "employables" are put to work there will be an appreciable halt or slump in recovery, because of the exhaustion of outlets through which consumer purchasing power may be spread effectively.

The number of jobless is being cut into from another direction by those who are volunteering for military service, and by those who are being conscripted.

One of the most outspoken critics of the "new recovery" supporters is Maj. Gwilym Lloyd George, son of the war time Premier David Lloyd George.

Major Lloyd George declared in Parliament recently that despite favorable comparisons with 1938, unemployment was 200,000 more than 1929 when Britain spent about $468,000,000 on armaments. But for the present gigantic expenditure, around $2,340,000,000 total unemployment would have soared to unprecedented totals.

"The situation today," he said, "will give rise to the Great problem of absorbing back into other industries those engaged in armaments manufacture."

Not Wholly on Rearmament

Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, however, insisted that "while giving full weight to the effect of rearmament on recovery, many signs show it is not so greatly due to rearmament as some people think."

If it was a "purely unreal" boom due to unproductive expenditure, he maintained, one would expect to find a large increase in imports, and falling off of exports. Trade figures for the first quarter 1939, however, did not show that tendency at all.

Criticising Major Lloyd George's comments as "presenting rather a gloomy picture," Mr. Stanley pointed out that unemployment between 1929 and 1939, excluding agricultural workers, decreased by 1,500,000.

Although the 1939 figures were four per cent above those for the last quarter 1938, Britain not only had reached the production level of that period, but was still on a rising tide.

If European rearmament were generally curtailed Mr. Stanley declared, that fact alone would inspire sufficient confidence to stimulate industry all round, and absorb into other industries workers displaced by the loss of arms orders.

The unemployment figures support to a degree the theory that they are headed toward the vanishing point.

May 15 there were 1,492,000 jobless in Britain, or 286,523 fewer than at that time in 1938.

Jobs Steadily Increase

For the two months period of April and May unemployment declined by 152,000—the largest decline for that time of the year since records have been kept. Unemployment has decreased by 547,000 in the first five months of 1939. The net reduction over 1938 is influenced, of course, by seasonal increases in the winter months prior to Jan. 1.

Heavy industry absorbed the greatest number from the unemployment rolls in the April-May period, but a notable aspect was the extent to which retail and wholesale trade took up the slack.

Another bright point mentioned is that the largest reductions occurred where unemployment hitherto has been greatest—the industrial areas of South Wales, the Midlands, and the North of England.

Great attention is given to steel output—traditional barometer of the health of heavy industry.

During the January-May period the average daily output of steel has risen from 7,245 tons (a rate of 9,945,000 tons annually), to 36,300 tons daily (at the rate of 13,250,000 tons annually). This rise has not exhausted capacity by a considerable margin. There still is available an active plant potential of 350,000 tons annually, and a further reserve of 750,000 more tons annually from plant now idle.

It is expected that the 350,000 tons margin in active steel plants shortly will be absorbed and more plant put into operation to bring total operations to a record high of approximately 14,000,000 tons annually.

Previous high was November, 1937, when British steel production was hoisted to around 13,500,000 tons—95 per cent of then available capacity.

American Rights Are Under Fire, N. E. A. Is Told

(Continued from Page 1)

from Illinois, member of the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities. These two legislators urged strongly that teachers point out the value of living and thinking in the "democratic way" as over any other system, but in doing so that they show students what the democratic system gives.

Consistent Education

Senator Thomas stressed the value of consistent education in the church, the home, and the school. This is the way the division may be visualized, he said: the church furnishes the bond that puts "purpose into life by making it a part of a greater scheme." The home deals with "oughts and shoulds," and the school teaches the "ises" and "ares." Upon the teacher rests the responsibility for teaching the facts of Government and obligations of citizens, he said.

Despite the fact that democracy may be "weak" because of lack of a strong central power due to the Preamble of the Constitution giving this power to "we the people," Senator Thomas maintained this weakness was only as weak as the people allowed it to become. He urged all citizens not to be afraid of the consequences of freedom of speech, assembly and press for "the American system of trial and error, and freedom of expression will prove itself to make a very much more stable society in the long run than a system where only those things are taught which the teachers have assumed are for the good of those taught. None of these things can be preserved by force."

Communism's Extent

Representative Mason dwelt on the force of Communism in the United States, pointed out the American League for Peace and Democracy as its weapon, and declared "the best way to stop the spread of Communism in this country would be to transplant all Communist leaders, pink intellectuals, and parlor advocates of Communism to Red Russia and compel them to live there for a period of three to five years. I guarantee this would permanently cure 999 out of every 1,000."

Other things that should be done to check the growth of Communism, he said, are "put the unemployed back to work at decent wages, stop spreading class prejudice and hate, bring about a better and more equitable distribution of the products of labor." He criticized Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, in her administration and the alien longshore leader, Harry Bridges.

Margaret Griffin, State Director of the National Youth Administration, of Reno, Nev.; Floyd W. Reeves, Chairman of the President's Advisory Committee on Education, of Washington; Dr. Robert J. Kerner, Professor of Modern European History at the University of California, Berkeley; and Julia Emery, Wichita High School East, Wichita, Kan., as well as Aubrey Williams, Administrator of the National Youth Administration in Washington, studied the youth problem.

Problem of Youth

The consensus, although mostly stated by Federal employees dealing with the issues of jobs for youth, security, and education, seemed to be that youth's problem and that of public welfare go hand in hand. It's education's task to prepare youth to take a more active and more efficient place in the whole national mechanism, they said. Professor Kerner summed it up concisely when he reported, "Our task is to dramatize the democratic way of life. We must make it dynamic instead of passive. The parent, the school teacher, minister, businessman, Government official, and politician each has a task to see that our youth does not feel orphaned or outlawed as a class by itself, that its problems are comprehended and sympathetically dealt with, and that its ideals and hopes are sublimated into a partnership of youth and adults in the great adventure of life. The future American will be what our youth is today."

Value of I. Q. Attacked

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5 (AP)—Value of the intelligence quotient as a permanent and definite means of determining a child's intelligence was attacked and defended at an N. E. A. symposium.

Dr. George Stoddard of the University of Iowa advanced the theory that primary intelligence is acquired. It was immediately challenged by Dr. Lewis N. Terman, Stanford University, considered an authority on the I. Q.

L. R. Alderman, Director of the Works Progress Administration Education Division at Washington, told delegates that "the most optimistic thing that has come to my attention is that adults want to learn."

He said more than 7,000,000 adults had attended WPA classes "to acquire knowledge and skill that would open the doors of opportunity."

James Roosevelt, eldest son of the President, urged educators to fight "isms" by emphasizing the "things which we have and which we would have to give up if we adopted any other system."

Speaking before school secretaries Mr. Roosevelt told teachers never to relax efforts "to remind all those around you that to be an American, to be in America, and there to be able to live with the dignity of a human being is the ideal of a vast number of people who live outside, as well as within our shores."

Mr. Roosevelt conceded there "are difficulties in getting a start and in finding steady employment for a young American," but said "these difficulties are not inherent in the custom of the country."

Equal Opportunity

Earlier in the keynote address of the convention, Reuben T. Shaw of Philadelphia, President, pleaded for "equal educational opportunities for all . . . because . . . democracy can only function through an educated and enlightened citizenry."

"Anti-Americanism . . . develops only in the soil of ignorance fertilized with poverty or fear or irreligion," Mr. Shaw declared. "Crime in America costs $15,000,000,000 per year, while education costs 2½ billions. . . . The public are not aware of these facts . . . or they would not permit reduction in appropriations for schools and at the same time . . . permit appropriations for the control of crime to be increased."

In defining "ignorance," Mr. Shaw said he meant "definitely and specifically an ignorance of what democracy really is. . . . The definition (of democracy) which appeals to me most is this: 'Democracy is intelligent compromise.'"

He cited the report of a Government committee recommending Federal assistance in establishing and maintaining public schools, and said a measure providing for such aid now was awaiting Senate action.

The President of the NEA advocated Federal assistance for schools in recognizing that "democratic education . . . is the most important phase of our internal program of national defense."

He cited that there were 4,300,000 children of elementary and high school age who were not in school, most of them because schools were not available for them.

Mr. Shaw termed teaching "the most important profession in the United States"; urged closer cooperation between teacher, principal, and superintendent, and said a better income for teachers would be "readily provided" if "we carry through our responsibility of presenting to the public . . . the needs of education" in the production of an "educated and enlightened citizenry."

He also urged closer co-ordination between related educational organizations and bureaus.

The 100th anniversary of the founding of the Nation's first state teachers' college at Lexington, Mass., July 3, 1839, was observed at a dinner at which Caroline S. Woodruff, past president of the N. E. A. and principal of the State Normal School at Castleton, Vt., detailed the history of the movement.

There were three pupils for a one-year course a century ago, she explained, while 100,000 students now are enrolled in similar institutions offering longer curricula. She said the "vast majority . . . of the 1,000,000 teachers in the public schools today are the products of the teachers' colleges of this country."

'Every Inch a King'

© International

King Feisal of Iraq

The youthful monarch of the Near East Kingdom salutes the cameraman as he sets out for a drive from the royal palace at Baghdad, with his uncle and Regent, Amir Abdul Ilah. The "youngest king," who is the epitome of royal dignity, came to the throne in April.

Axis Powers Active in India; Counter Propaganda Appears

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI, India — The sowing of totalitarian tares in the fields of Democracy is perhaps nowhere more active than in India.

Such sowing was done on a very large scale in the years before 1914-1918 and the process is being repeated now.

Political India knows the action for what it is, though it is not always prepared to make use of it for purposes of nationalism. For "ek do tapi!" (a slap or two) is often the more extreme Indian concept of one method of impelling the sahib (white man) to listen to Indian demands for political concessions.

Nevertheless, as the Hindustan Times, an Indian newspaper not unconnected with Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, the Congress Leader, has pointed out, there is certain danger as well as possible warmth, in playing with fire.

Schacht's Tour

Referring to speeches made during his recent tour in India by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, former President of the German Reichsbank, the Hindustan Times says, "He came here to discover what would be our attitude in the event of a European war and whether, in our anxiety to throw off the British yoke, we would be prepared to accept German help." The Hindustan Times goes on to warn its readers against listening to such suggestions. "Germany," it says, "has always tried to establish political domination over the countries brought under its economic control by methods discovered and perfected by Herr Schacht. The safest policy is to keep them at arm's length."

It is not only by such tours as that of Dr. Schacht that the sowing of tares is going on. The radio and the mailed communiqué are being used ceaselessly to disseminate Axis propaganda throughout the Moslem world. News sheets purporting to give objective stories of events are placed free of charge at the disposal of the press. Foreigners often posing as journalists and with not inconsiderable funds to invest are showin themselves surprisingly interested in every news sheet of nationalist color in India.

Counterpropaganda

Germans, Italians and Japanese have all been playing a part in banking, aviation and other enterprises in such oriental countries as Afghanistan, far beyond what any commercial possibilities in those areas would seem to justify.

The Governments of both India and Afghanistan are becoming increasingly alive to the need for countering such propaganda. The more responsible leaders of the Indian National Congress recognize too that disruptive forces are at work calculated to stir up trouble which if it develops, must be entirely inimical to all the best interests of the people. They see too that large funds are passing into the hands of extremists endangering their own influence directly.

The Foreign Publicity Department that is being established in Britain therefore has the ground prepared for extension of its operations not only to the peoples of Germany, Italy, and Japan and to those of the smaller eastern European nations but also right across the world embracing the peoples of the entire continents of Africa and Asia.

New York Sets Record For July Conventions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—New York City will be the setting for more conventions and exhibitions during July than in any previous July in its history, C. N. Nichols, Executive Director of the New York Convention and Visitors Bureau of the Merchants' Association, announced July 5. Although July is usually a quiet month in so far as conventions are concerned, Mr. Nichols said that a number of important buying events, coupled with the New York World's Fair, have resulted in the scheduling of 54 meetings, which he estimated would bring a total of 100,000 persons to the city.

2,500,000 Men Employed By CCC in Six Years

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civilian Conservation Corps said in a progress report July 2 that in six years of operation it had given employment to 2,500,000 young men, war veterans, Indians and Territorials on more than 150 types of work.

The enrollees, the report added, had allocated to dependents out of basic cash allowances of $30 a month an aggregate of more than $500,000,000 during the six years.

19,478,791 Mexicans

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—A government bulletin estimates Mexico's present population as 19,478,791, and predicts a total of 20,000,000 by 1940, when the next census will be taken. The last census, in 1930, gave a population of 16,551,722.

Danzig Policy Of Peace Bloc Taking Shape

(Continued from Page 1)

the Axis and those others who are attaching themselves ver closer to the Axis. This may appear heresy, but it is not."

From German sources it is learned that Berlin has by no means been idle while London and Paris have been negotiating with Moscow, and although it would undoubtedly be premature to speak of actual negotiations, the German Government is reliably understood to have suggested to the Soviets that if the negotiations with the democracies broke down there might be room for an arrangement of some sort with the Axis.

The importance of putting an end to these tentative feelers between Berlin and Moscow is, of course, fully appreciated in London, and for this reason the new difficulties which have arisen are considered specially unfortunate. Russia's reply to the latest British proposals is termed "unacceptable" in official circles, and there is a tendency now more than at any time during the negotiations to ask whether Russia is not putting the price up simply to prevent an accord.

Baltic Question Paramount

The present hitch is believed to be that the Soviets are unwilling to guarantee the Netherlands and Switzerland, although it was Russia which said that the small Baltic States were in exactly the same position for Russias as the Netherlands for England, and Switzerland for France. The British and French take the attitude that if this is so and there is to be full reciprocity, the English-French Guarantee for the Baltic must be counterbalanced by a Soviet guarantee for Switzerland and the Netherlands.

Obstacles have also arisen in the Tokyo talks, where the Japanese are still insisting that the discussions must include wider issues instead of local questions confined to the Tientsin blockade.

The accord between Italy and the Reich for transferring the former German population from South Tirol is interpreted here as an effort to strengthen the Axis by removing a possible cause of friction. Some doubts are expressed as to whether emigration on such a huge scale—it would affect approximately 200,000—could be accomplished without the greatest hardship.

Glide Too Uppish, Glider Bails Out

ELMIRA, N. Y. (AP)—Udo Fischer "bailed out" of his motorless sailplane—not because he was going to crash, but because he was going up too fast.

He had no proper instruments for blind flying, nor experience. The Ithaca, N. Y., glider pilot explained this when he returned to headquarters of the national soaring contests after his "leap for life" yesterday over the valley between Elmira and Corning, N. Y. It was the first bail-out in the 10-year history of the contests.

Fischer dropped about 4,500 feet in his parachute, 1,000 of that without pulling his ripcord, so that he fell out of the cloud and the danger of being drawn upward, before floating to the ground. His glider crashed on its nose about 100 feet from where he landed.

Lieut. Robert M. Stanley, naval aviation cadet, who earlier in the meet reached a new soaring plane altitude when he sailed to 16,400 feet above sea level, rode the center of a huge white cloud (cumulus) to an estimated 18,000 feet above sea level July 4. Neither flight has been made an official record.

Refugee Favoritism Denied By Ortega as Chile's Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Continued protests that the Popular Front Government here was making ideological discriminations in its immigration policy caused Foreign Minister Abraham Ortega to issue an official statement. This dealt exclusively with the Chilean attitude toward Spaniards who desired to emigrate to South America, and reflected sympathy for the Basques, a race which has contributed substantially to past national development.

The Minister declared there was no justification for alarm that Spanish refugees, now in France and to be admitted to this country, would compete with Chilean workers or increase unemployment. Instructions had been given to the consul in Paris to pass only those whose craftsmanship would represent a contribution to Chilean production and whose transportation was financed by friendly persons and institutions.

Keeping the Record Clear

He cited the telegraphic instructions to the consul which contained an excerpt from President Pedro Aguirre's Message to Congress on the subject of immigration. This recalled that, while there was no religious or racial prejudice in Chile, there was no question of admitting moneylenders, speculators, professionals or retail traders. Strict instructions had been given, also, that intellectuals, professors and journalists be barred.

Notwithstanding, it was made clear that there would be no objection to the reception of children, provided these were previously adopted by Spanish families in Chile, who are also asked to give guarantees regarding their education and maintenance. The Minister recalled that foreign and domestic institutions had offered their co-operation in behalf of refugee children and indicated a willingness to take up the subject with them. It was impossible for the State to assume expenses which, in the case of children, would probably continue for at least ten years.

Basque Refugees

Referring to Basque refugees, the Chilean Government was declared to be giving the "greatest consideration" to the settlement of these. At the present time it is studying the organization of a specialized fishing industry where these would be specially welcomed. It is believed that Basque fishermen would assist Chile to expand its coastal fisheries.

Special consideration will be given also to Catalans who wish to come to Chile. These, according to Minister Ortega, should be linked with agricultural development. The Agricultural Colonization Bank, a semi-official institution, has been instructed to prepare a plan for the settlement of Catalan farm workers, who will be given suitable opportunities, with their families, on southern lands. The Minister thought Arauco would prove the most suitable province for them.

The ministerial statement recalled that the refugees had also been assured of assistance from republican institutions in various countries. The consul in Paris was instructed to see that the immigrants, once they were selected according to their productive ability, possess sufficient money for six months' maintenance. This would have to be deposited in the Central Bank in Santiago, to the order of the committee or person controlling the immigration. It was estimated that the minimum monthly allowance required was 250 pesos (approximately $10). Organizations sympathizing with the refugees would be required to pay the passport and visé costs in Paris.

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The Home Forum

Was It Time Wasted?

I HAVE WONDERED since if I wasted my time in Avignon. If, instead of keeping to the set routes, I should have allowed my steps to follow the narrow byways, the less frequented quarters where towns, both great and small, are wont to hide their treasures.

People have delighted to tell me of a number of quite unforgivable omissions I made during those few brief hours spent in the ancient city, and guide books have relentlessly backed them up. It is remarkable how many of my friends have been to Avignon, how intelligent and active they apparently were while there. I have listened to them patiently and then, in the foolish way in which one gazes into endless shop windows after buying a hat, for no other reason than to discover what bargain one has missed, I have sought out sundry books on Southern France, sighing over the pages and thinking with regret how easy it would have been to turn left or right, up or down, to have feasted my eyes upon this or that instead of wasting precious time in the Place du Palais.

* * *

For the few who still have not been to Avignon, may I explain that the Place du Palais lies immediately beyond the Place Georges Clemenceau—the center of the life of the town, with its theatre, its cafés, its Hôtel de Ville. This hotel, I have since discovered, possesses a clock-tower dating from the year 1354. I wish I had stopped to look at the clock-tower and its little fifteenth-century steeple; it is one of the many things I missed. I might so easily have rested upon the inviting benches, placed happily beneath the plane trees, listened to the old people gossiping together, and watched the younger inhabitants—with a goodly smattering of matelots on leave for the holiday—enjoying themselves in the clear, sunny air of evening. But I didn't. For some unaccountable reason, I felt impelled to press on and, passing up the narrow rue des Frères-Brian, I found myself in the wide Place du Palais and was satisfied.

The satisfaction, I must confess, was not altogether due to the surrounding architecture, to the École de Musique on the left, the Petit-Palais at the further end, the statue of Louis de Crillon, "Brave Crillon," companion-in-arms of Henri IV who once referred to him as the "premier capitaine du monde"; to the magnificently proportioned Escalier du Pater ascending so gracefully to the cathedral, molded by a million passing feet, and painted in a succession of nameless colors by centuries of sun, rain, and wind; or even to that unforgettable structure, half fortress, half palace, with its immense walls and buttresses towering high above the surrounding roofs. I was impressed by all these things, as one is bound to be impressed by the proximity of venerable buildings; but the fact that generations of sightseers had been there before me, that their eyes had looked upon these things as mine were now doing, that their lips had uttered precisely the same set phrases as were leaping to mine, that their feet had stumbled over the same uneven places and quarreled with the same unyielding cobblestones, took away some of the pleasure I should have felt. My satisfaction, oddly enough, came from something entirely different.

* * *

In the center of the Place, unrelated to all else, stood a small, light carriage with a gray donkey harnessed between the curved shafts. On one side of the carriage sat a sunburnt man and woman, and on the other side stood a second donkey with a fine saddle on its well-groomed back and reins talling loosely from its neck.

It was an unexpected group to find in such a place, and I paused for a moment, as one pauses to watch a picture in the making, to see what surprise the brush will next produce. Then a man, a woman, and a little girl broke from the blue shadows of the buildings and approached the group. Something was said to the attendants who, rising quickly from their stools, began to settle the carriage cushions in place. But the little miss would have none of this. She must mount the saddled donkey, and the donkey must trot; it must trot fast, if you please, right round the Place. And she must be attended by Monsieur, not by Madame; and he must run, if you please, as fast as he can.

The man adjusted the stirrups. Yes, yes, it should be as she wished. If necessary, the donkey should gallop, and he would gallop, too. Oh yes, he could gallop if he tried, even when the sun burned down like a fire.

* * *

So the ride commenced, the donkey ran on his neat little hoofs, the man ran beside it on his roughly shod feet, and the shadows bobbed and jogged over the rough cobbles in company. The ride was too short. She must have another. And this time she would dispense with the reins. She would gallop with her arms held high above her head!

That is what I remember about the Place du Palais—a gray donkey, running for all it was worth at the foot of the great buildings, a man chasing beside it, and a little French miss with head thrown back and delighted hands waving up to the blue evening sky.

D. A. LOVELL

By Courtesy of the Artist to The Christian Science Monitor

"SMALL TOWN OF MEXICO": *A Pencil Sketch by Jenette Stuebing*

THE CANADIAN ARTIST, Jenette Stuebing, now living in Mexico, here records the brilliant sunlight and Spanish architecture of one of the small towns of her adopted country. Up and down the cobbled streets the leisurely natives move aside to make way for modern motor traffic, only to return to their easy lounging when it has passed. Mexico is a land of fascination to the casual visitor, but not readily understood, yielding only to the patient persistence of those who truly wish to comprehend.

"Neither do I condemn thee"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE SECOND CHAPTER of Genesis we may read the allegorical account of the creation of mortal man, depicted as Adam and Eve. In this narrative we find that these two mortals were disobedient, and so were condemned by the Lord God to a life of toil and woe. Because of this false concept of God's creation, men have become accustomed, down through the ages, to consider themselves sinners, without hope of redemption from poverty, sickness, and wrongdoing. This belief has, to a great extent, been fostered by orthodox religion and education, although these have at the same time tried to save men, to turn them from being sinners to being good mortals.

Christ Jesus taught a religion of Love, himself manifesting tender, compassionate, healing love which sees beyond the mortal seeming to the real man, made in God's image, the perfect man, who is described in the first chapter of Genesis. Jesus condemned error; his rebuke of sin was pointed and stern, but he knew and understood true individuality so clearly that he separated the person from the sin, thus redeeming him from the erroneous concept of himself as a mortal sinner. Jesus did not try to make mortals good, but he wakened men to their present perfection as immortal children of God, expressing the purity, holiness, and completeness of God. This awakening brought about the healing of the erroneous condition of sin, sickness, or death.

To the woman taken in adultery, whose accusers were shamed by the admonition (John 8:7), "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her," Jesus simply said (8:11), "Neither do I condemn thee: go, and sin no more." Condemnation of the sin? Yes, but not condemnation of the woman. It was love for God and His perfect creation which enabled Jesus to separate the sinful, disobedient, unlovely traits from the woman's true individuality as God's child, and thus cast out the sinful sense.

Christian Science is the same religion of Love which Jesus taught and demonstrated. It reveals to everyone his true, Godlike nature, his infinite strength and health, and his perfect joy and receptivity to all good as the reflection of God. Christian Science is tender and compassionate with the suffering which sometimes seems to come into experience; in fact, it expresses the only true compassion, for it does not sympathize with suffering, but removes it. Jesus was a most loving friend to all, but there is no record that he sympathized with pain or evil of any kind; rather did he heal it. Surely he could not have shown greater love or compassion than that.

Condemnation of oneself or others never brings about healing. We need to love and cherish our true selfhood as the image and likeness of God, who is divine Love, and from this basis condemn the untrue mortal fears, temperamental weaknesses, poverty, and pain. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written (Message to The Mother Church for 1901, p. 15): "Error uncondemned is not nullified. We must condemn the claim of error in every phase in order to prove it false, therefore unreal." Since the real man is the perfect reflection of God, it is never anything more than a "claim of error" which hides this fact from view.

Sometimes we may find ourselves indulging in self-condemnation when we are confronted with problems. Perhaps the temptation comes to us to think: "Here is another problem of sickness, lack, or discord. I must be a great sinner, to have this problem to meet." If such a suggestion comes, let us be instant to reject this lie about our true being, and refuse to condemn ourselves. Jesus, our Exemplar, did not condemn either himself or others. How successful would he have been in freeing himself from the grave had he believed he was not demonstrating the Christ, Truth? Such an attitude would not have released him from the tomb, but rather would have hindered his demonstration. Jesus loved, cherished, and glorified his true nature, or the Christ, and made the crucifixion an opportunity to prove that the Christ, the spiritual idea of God, frees from death.

We need to look away from the material evidence of sin, in ourselves or others, and glorify man's real nature, for in this way only can we heal the erroneous condition. Mrs. Eddy gives us the rule for doing this, where she says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 292): "Divine Love eventually causes mortals to turn away from the open sepulchres of sin, and look no more into them as realities. It calls loudly on them to bury the dead out of sight; to forgive and forget whatever is unlike the risen, immortal Love; and to shut out all opposite sense." It requires consecrated prayer "to forgive and forget whatever is unlike the risen, immortal Love," when we feel an injustice has been done or a grievous wrong committed; but when we are able to do so, we find the situation is healed, for we have glimpsed something of our own and our brother's true nature in God's likeness, which needs no condemnation.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish)

"NI YO TAMPOCO TE CONDENO"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EN EL SEGUNDO CAPITULO del libro del Génesis podemos leer la narración alegórica de la creación del hombre mortal, representado como Adán y Eva. En esta historia oímos que aquellos dos mortales fueron desobedientes, y en consecuencia de eso fueron condenados por Jehová Dios a una vida de trabajo penoso y de sufrimiento. A causa de este concepto erróneo de la creación de Dios, los hombres han llegado a acostumbrarse a través de los siglos a considerarse a sí mismos como pecadores sin la esperanza de salvación de la pobreza, de la enfermedad y de la maldad. Esta creencia se ha fomentado mucho por medio de la religión ortodoxa y los sistemas de educación, a pesar del hecho de que estos al mismo tiempo hayan tratado de salvar a los hombres, cambiándoles de pecadores en buenos mortales.

Cristo Jesús enseñó una religión de Amor, manifestando, él mismo, amor tierno y compasivo, amor curativo, que mira más allá de la apariencia mortal, al hombre real, que está creado a la imagen de Dios, el hombre perfecto, descrito en el primer capítulo del Génesis. Jesús condenó el error; su reprensión del pecado fué aguda y severa, pero él conoció y comprendió la individualidad verdadera tan perfectamente, que podía separar la persona del pecado, redimiéndose así del concepto erróneo de sí mismo como si fuera un pecador mortal. Jesús no procuró hacer los mortales buenos, sino que abrió los ojos de los hombres a su perfección presente como hijos inmortales de Dios, expresando la pureza, santidad y totalidad de Dios. Esto fué como un despertar para ellos, y produjo la curación de condiciones erróneas tales como el pecado, la enfermedad o la muerte.

A la mujer "tomada en adulterio", cuyos acusadores fueron avergonzados por la palabra de Jesús (San Juan, 8:7): "El que entre vosotros esté sin pecado, arroje él primero la piedra contra ella", le dijo sencillamente (8:11): "Ni yo tampoco te condeno; vete; y en adelante no peques más." ¿Condenación del pecado? ¡Sí!—pero no condenación de la mujer. Fué el amor de Dios y de Su creación perfecta lo que habilitó a Jesús para separar los rasgos feos, pecaminosos y desobedientes de la individualidad verdadera de la mujer como hija de Dios, y para eliminar estas tendencias pecaminosas.

La Ciencia Cristiana representa esta misma religión del Amor que Jesús enseñó y demostró prácticamente. Revela a cada uno de nosotros su naturaleza a la semejanza de Dios, su salud y fuerza inagotable, su alegría perfecta y su receptividad para todo lo bueno, por ser reflejo de Dios. La Ciencia Cristiana es tierna y compasiva con el sufrimiento que suele experimentarse a veces; hasta se puede decir que expresa la única compasión verdadera, pues no tiene simpatía con el sufrimiento, sino lo elimina. Jesús era un amigo cariñosísimo de todos, pero no oímos que tenía simpatía con la pena o el mal de ninguna clase; lo curó más bien. Por cierto que no podía haber demostrado mayor amor o compasión que esto.

La condenación de uno mismo y de otros no trae nunca curación. Es preciso que amemos y que cuidemos nuestra individualidad verdadera como imagen y semejanza de Dios, que es el Amor divino, condenando, desde esta base, los falsos temores mortales, las debilidades de temperamento, la pobreza y el sufrimiento. Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, ha escrito en la página 15 de su MENSAJE A LA IGLESIA MADRE para el año 1901: "El error no se aniquila mientras no se condene. Tenemos que condenar las demandas del error, en todas sus fases, para demostrar su falsedad y por consiguiente su irrealidad." Puesto que el hombre verdadero es el reflejo verdadero de Dios,—no es nunca otra cosa que una "pretensión del error" lo que esconde este hecho de nuestra vista.

Puede pasar que cuando afrontemos problemas, nos abandonemos a la condenación propia. Tal vez nos sintamos tentados a pensar: "Aquí hay otro problema de enfermedad, escasez o discordia. Debo de ser un gran pecador para tener este problema que resolver." Si tal sugestión se presenta, seamos rápidos en el rechazamiento de esta mentira sobre nuestro ser verdadero, rehusando condenarnos a nosotros mismos. Jesús, nuestro modelo, no se condenó a sí mismo, ni condenó a los demás. ¿Qué éxito pudiera haber tenido en salvarse de la tumba, si hubiera creído que no estaba demostrando el Cristo, la Verdad? Tal actitud no le hubiera redimido de la tumba, sino que hubiera impedido más bien su demostración. Jesús amó, cuidó y glorificó su naturaleza verdadera, o sea al Cristo, y así hizo de la crucifixión una oportunidad para probar que el Cristo, la idea espiritual de Dios, nos libra de la muerte.

Necesitamos apartar nuestra vista de la evidencia material del pecado, tanto en nosotros mismos como en los demás, y glorificar la naturaleza verdadera del hombre, puesto que sólo de esta manera podemos curar la condición que necesite curación. Mary Baker Eddy nos da la regla para hacer esto, cuando dice en la página 292 de su libro MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELANEOS): "El Amor divino enseñará a los mortales a apartar la vista de los sepulcros abiertos del pecado, y a no mirarlos más como realidades. Con voz alta llama a los mortales para enterrar lo muerto donde no se vea más, para perdonar y olvidar lo que no sea a la semejanza del Amor resucitado e inmortal, y para excluir todo sentimiento opuesto." Se necesita oración consagrada para "perdonar y olvidar lo que no sea a la semejanza del Amor resucitado e inmortal" cuando nos parece que una injusticia o una maldad muy fea se ha cometido; pero si nos es posible hacerlo, encontraremos que la situación está curada, porque hemos vislumbrado algo de nuestra propia naturaleza verdadera y de la naturaleza verdadera de nuestro hermano, a la semejanza de Dios, cual naturaleza no necesita condenación.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Senhor's Partner Was a Parrot

OUR SHIP WAS anchoring in the port of Bahia which is one of the oldest towns in Brazil. . . .

The night was dark like black velvet, but the lights of our ship shone brightly. Huge barges lay alongside and discharged their cargo of cocoa beans into the hold of our vessel. . . .

The crew on board our steamer began to hoist the fall-reep, but all of a sudden they dropped it again. Looking sharp, I saw a small sail shining in the darkness. I heard the gurgle of water at the bow of a little craft and within a few minutes a small sailboat stood out clearly in the light of our lanterns.

A boy stood at the bow of the little ship and threw a hook into the fall-reep. Somebody in the darkness behind him asked for the officer in charge of the ship's cargo. A short conversation followed between the two which apparently ended satisfactorily, for, after a little while, a dark, stout man climbed up the steps of the fall-reep and presented his papers. A command was shouted by our ship's officer and then the winches began to puff out smoke again and one of their long arms swung over the railing and its hook and rope sank down into the newcomer's boat. Soon they reappeared with a bundle. Not bags this time, but crates and boxes and cages. Out of them came cries and shrieks and grunts. It was as if the whole bundle were alive and protested against the trip through the air. As soon as it was put down on the deck I could make it out. All the boxes and cages contained parrots, monkeys, and other small animals from the interior of Brazil.

The latecomer was Senhor Carlos de Alvarez, a well-known animal dealer of Bahia, who twice a year made a trip to New York with hundreds of parrots, monkeys and other animals.

After my first curiosity was satisfied, I retired to my cabin and when I awoke in the morning, the sun was high up. . . .

Looking around I saw rows of cages all occupied by green parrots. They did not have much space and sat perched close to each other. However, the less they could move their feet and wings the more they exercised their tongues. Other cages were filled with gay-colored parrakeets, others with small monkeys, but the most beautiful sight of all was a large blue and yellow arara that sat outside the cages on a perch. He looked at me very gravely, watching my movements with sharp eyes. Sometimes his eyelids closed and opened again; and it seemed to me that he must be a very old and wise bird who had lived through many things in his life, and now regarded his captivity as a matter of retirement from a very strenuous business. He seemed to have a great deal of contempt for the incessant chatter and talk of his relatives who were trying to speak at the same time and were now shouting as if their dear lives were at stake.

I talked to the parrot in Portuguese. I asked him how he felt this morning. I offered to shake hands with him and searched for all the sweet little names the Portuguese language is so rich in. I noticed that already he began to feel more friendly towards the stranger. . . .

"The gentleman is making friends with my partner," I heard Senhor Carlos' voice.

"Partner," I said. "Is this parrot not for sale?"

"No," answered the parrot dealer, "he is my partner and he helps me bring the wild birds safely to foreign ports. You see," he continued, "when these birds are brought to my house they are all very excited, but as soon as they see my partner walking around the shop without fear, they begin to quiet down and they soon feel better. That is the reason why I also take him along on these trips. His presence makes them forget the new environment and the many changes and in this way I have very few losses brought about so easily."

Thus started my friendship with Senhor Carlos and his partner. It lasted all the three weeks of our voyage, till we parted on a grey winter morning when our ship was fastened at the snow-covered piers opposite the mountainous skyline of New York.—From "The Parrot Dealer," by KURT WIESE. (New York: Coward-McCann.)

Evening On the Street

It is a little street.
The low cabins are whitewashed,
each fenced about,
each with its petunias,
its sunflowers,
its roses,
its geraniums growing out of tins.
The Negroes rest on their porches
after the day's work,
and the dusk drifts down the street
even while the blue smoke from the supper fires
finds the depth of light in the sky.
A white puppy barks after a dray,
the brown mule indifferent,
the driver hurrying to get home.
A harmonica catches up the whole
in one slow-drawn harmony,
winding in and out,
teasing the tune.

ROBERTA SEIFERTH

She Had a Passion for Perfection

ONE NIGHT, WHEN he (Cecchetti) had finished his work for the day, a friend came to him and invited him to come and see a young dancer who was making her début.

"I wish you would give me your opinion of her?"

Cecchetti consented. He was ushered into a comfortable fauteuil, and calmly awaited the débutante, who was none other than Anna Pavlova.

He recognized in her a pupil of another professor at the Imperial School at Petrograd, and he watched her with a mingled sense of pleasure and regret.

"Well," said the friend, "what do you think?"

"Ah, what a lot of talent she has!"

"Yes?" . . .

"It is a pity she has some faults. A great pity."

The friend who had asked Cecchetti's opinion was also a friend of Madame Pavlova. He promptly went to her and told her of the criticism which had been passed on her by the finest teacher in the world. She immediately asked Cecchetti to come and see her, but when he came face-to-face with the graceful, charming girl, who had so much soul in her eyes, he found it difficult to speak plainly. She, however, insisted.

"You told my friend last night that I had several faults?"

"Yes, I thought . . . " and he proceeded to analyse the good and bad in her dancing.

"How long do you think it would take me to get over those faults?" she queried.

"Three years!"

"Will you teach me?"

"I would be delighted to do so, but I have my school in Petrograd. I cannot leave that."

"I want you to teach me *entirely*, and nobody else for three years!"

Cecchetti again pointed out his inability to comply, and then Madame Pavlova made him an offer. She would pay him exactly what his school was worth to him if he would give it up and devote himself to her. He was so struck with her great gifts that he accepted, and in his own words: "Those lessons were some of the most remarkable I have ever given.

"I could not give her her soul, or her inspiration, but I could give her the benefit of a technique which was strengthening, and which assisted her in expressing herself more freely. She had acquired a trick of pressing her hands on the hips of her ballet skirts, and to correct this, I made her dance in short knickerbockers and a little coat for a whole year. What a marvellous worker she was, how she fought to conquer certain defects in her technique! Though, as I have said before, her art is prompted by genius, and mechanical defects could easily be forgiven her, still, she herself had a passion for perfection which stopped at nothing!"—From "The Master of the Russian Ballet," by OLGA RACSTER. (New York: Dutton.)

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 15-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1939

Bay State WPA Jobs Start Five-Day Week

About 100,000 WPA workers throughout Massachusetts, in common with others throughout the Nation, went to work on a five-day week instead of a three-day week today under regulations stipulated in the new relief bill passed by Congress June 30.

The Works Project Administration employees must now work 130 hours a month. On a five-day week this means a six and a half hour day.

To Speed up Projects?

Instructions sent to every WPA worker in the Commonwealth over the week end advised that they must henceforth "earn the security wage without reference to prevailing hourly wage rates."

Just how much longer the working hours will speed up projects was a matter of speculation in State WPA headquarters today. Under the former prevailing wage plan, WPA laborers worked longer than WPA skilled workers. This is due to the fact, officials explained, that while the total weekly wage to WPA workers was the same for skilled and unskilled, the skilled workers had a higher hourly wage and consequently were required to work less hours than the laborers for "security."

Laborers Set Pace

Laborers who up to now had worked about 100 hours a month, will work but 30 hours additional under the new law. Since 70 per cent on WPA rolls are laborers, the general pace of work will be set by this group, it was explained. Consequently, although the lengthening of the work week will affect skilled workers more than laborers, it is not now expected by WPA spokesmen to unduly speed completion of projects.

It was uncertain today whether all workers will be employed on a strict five-day week or whether some projects will be operated six days a week until the 130 hours a month are used up. WPA officials said it might depend upon the nature of the projects what hourly schedule is followed.

Mayor Calls Business Chiefs To Recommend Tax Program

Mayor Tobin called a meeting of representatives of business, labor, real estate, and finance at his office in City Hall this afternoon to draw up a program by which Boston's high tax rate may be reduced and the city's stringent financial situation relieved.

The Mayor planned to outline Boston's fiscal situation as compared to other cities in order for the group of powerful Boston leaders to determine for themselves whether or not a program—presumably new taxes—is needed.

If the group determines that such action is necessary the Mayor said he would be prepared to listen to proposals for legislation to relieve the distressed finances of the city.

Last year, Mayor Tobin publicly urged the Legislature to pass a sales tax. Since that time both he and some of his lieutenants have frequently urged that the city's tax base be broadened—in other words, that new sources of revenue be found to keep Boston's tax rate from going higher.

In the 18 months that Mayor Tobin has been in office, this is the first time that he has directly appealed to many different groups in the city for united action to attempt to solve Boston's municipal difficulties.

Today's meeting was called as the result of many discussions that the Mayor has had with business men, bankers, labor leaders, merchants, and real estate groups in the past six months, it is understood.

While denying that he would specifically recommend new revenue to the prominent group meeting in his office this afternoon, the Mayor said he hoped an independent committee would be formed to achieve this purpose. The Mayor indicated, however, that he would leave such a decision in the hands of the group after he had outlined the financial problems confronting Boston.

Due to the "spade work" going on behind the scenes at City Hall for some months, as the Mayor and some of his assistants have discussed the need for a broader tax base, it was expected that the various proposals for new revenue in Massachusetts woul dbe discussedcussed at this meeting These new proposals include Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's taxation program now before the Legislature, the plan for payroll tax of 1 or 2 per cent on wages, a proposal to fund the State debt for this year in order to reduce the State tax on cities and towns, and possibly the sales tax.

Awaiting the 'Big Shower' on July 9

Robert J. Keller

Burroughs Newsboys Foundation Members All Agog

Their new shower bath, a Hayden Fund bequest, will give the boys something they have long desired.

Vermont Begins Fiscal Year On $2,000,000 Cash Balance

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 5—With more than $200,000,000 cash balance on hand at the end of the 1938-'39 fiscal year, Vermont began on July 1 its next biennial period for which the Legislature budgeted approximately $19,500,000 to conduct the State's business.

The new biennium sees several important changes in State government organization, and a number of new laws, enacted at the last session of the General Assembly, go into effect. One of the most important is the adoption by the State Treasury Department of a new double entry system of bookkeeping and abolishment of the Department of Finance, organized in 1922 by Gov. Redfield Proctor. Duties of the now defunct department will be divided between the office of Auditor of Accounts and the State Treasurer.

Jesse C. Joslyn, Deputy Commissioner of Finance, who has been in charge of the finance office during the administration of Gov. George D. Aiken will work under Benjamin Gates, Auditor, but will retain present quarters in the Supreme Court building. Offices of the Auditor are being enlarged to take care of the increased business and larger staff.

Although Governor Aiken warned the Legislature of the possibilities of an unbalanced budget unless some $300,000 additional revenue was provided for before adjournment, indications are, Treasury officials say, that the budget will be balanced, with $400,000 left over from two years ago as a working margin.

Earlier this month Governor Aiken indicated that revenues were being maintained and that the current year would find the State as well off financially as it was a year ago. Officials say there will be no necessity for resort to temporary borrowing to finance the highway flood repair program before the time such loans are floated, usually in the fall or winter.

The Old-Age Assistance Department will receive the largest increase in appropriation during the next two fiscal years, although the director, W. Arthur Simpson, says that funds will not be sufficient to increase the present grantee rolls. The Department will have $575,000 for the current year and $550,000 for the year following.

Administration of two new laws devolve on the Department of Agriculture. These cover additional milk inspection and licensing of retail milk dealers. The Department has announced that about 400 applications for retail milk dealers licenses have been received.

Numerous changes in the State unemployment compensation act will take effect, also. Most important is the ammendment which abolishes the present dual pool and reserve system for handling employer contributions. In the future, all employers will pay into reserve accounts which are backed by a pool reserve made up of a percentage of the contributions of each employer. Funds on hand to the credit of the railroad industry will be removed and employees of the railroads will be under the railroad retirement board.

* * *

Farm Survey Reported

Every phase of the Vermont farm is touched by the report of the State Agricultural Land Use Advisory Committee which makes many sweeping recommendations after a study extending over nearly a year. These recommendations cover disparity of prices, the need for additional income, taxes, forestry, farm credit, erosion, roads and the milk marketing problem.

Newsboys to Have Best in Showers, Even a 'Gang' Run

Any boy from the North End or the West End may splash in the Frog Pond on the Common, but not every one may enjoy the cool sousing of an up-to-the-minute shower such as the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation will have shortly. Baths, hot or cold, are still somewhat in the luxury class around Bowdoin Square and Stanford Street and Faneuil Hall.

That is what J. Willard Hayden took into consideration when disbursing that portion of the funds left by his brother, the late Charles Hayden, New York financier, which fell to the lot of the newsboys and shoeblacks at 10 Somerset Street. There was a fine gymnasium, in fact the auditorium of the old First Baptist Church, out of which the newsboys' club house was remodeled, but for a shower it was necessary to traverse a wide hall and climb a winding staircase and then, as a rule, wait a long time, the ratio of showers per boy working out at something less than 10 per cent.

And if the newsboys were to have showers, said Mr. Hayden, they were to have the very best available. That was following out the ideas of Harry E. Burroughs for everything the Foundation gives them must have quality and beauty as well as utility. The ceremony of dedicating the Charles Hayden Foundation Shower Room on the afternoon of July 9, therefore, will be not in the least a superfluous or disproportionate thing.

The walls are of cream-colored tiles. There are colored lights. And, most exciting of all, there is to be the fun of "gang" showers, for the fountains are arranged so that a dozen boys, starting at one end of the room can run under every shower in turn and have a real drenching. After a day of school, followed by several hours pacing the streets with newspapers or shoe-shine boxes, and after a vigorous game of basketball or a workout with a pair of clubs, the 22 new showers are going to be thoroughly appreciated.

Rare Map Disappears

An historically valuable map disappeared Monday from headquarters of the Massachusetts Historical Society at 1154 Boylston Street, Boston, Allyn B. Forbes, Society Librarian, said today. The Society asked Boston police to notify other collectors of historical data. The map showed the site at West Pont, N. Y., upon which a fort was later erected and subsequently the United States Military Academy.

Rhode Island G.O.P. to Iron Out Squabbles

Special session to see something more than relief on list — Jobseekers disgruntled.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 5 — When the Rhode Island General Assembly meets in special session on July 14 to complete the necessary arrangements to continue state unemployment relief, the Republican Administration of Gov. William H. Vanderbilt is expected to find itself with more political dynamite on its hands than during the entire 1939 session.

The Legislature failed at the regular session to continue the "state of emergency" and cities and towns have been having difficulty in floating bonds to finance relief.

Since the closing of the 1939 session of the General Assembly, things have not been going so well in the G. O. P. ranks. Patronage and the lack of it has split the party wide open. The fact that the session ended before the jobs were handed out has not been to the liking of several influential leaders and they have openly stated that they will retaliate at the special session which will not confine itself to the relief measure.

In addition to the patronage, certain laws passed during the present year have caused considerable unfavorable comment, especially the Budgetary Control Law which literally turns the entire spending power of Providence into the hands of Mayor John F. Collins.

There has been such a serious threat at the Civil Service Law that Lieut. Gov. James O. McManus took radio time to urge State-wide support for the law which is scheduled to become operative Jan. 1.

There are reports today that the Democrats would attempt to repeal the cigarette tax which brought more than $250,000 into the State Treasury during the past month. They are said to have the support of some members of the G. O. P. and figure that Administration power will be decreased because the Senators and Representatives from the rural districts will not come to the State House but will remain with their farms and summer tourist trade.

Rep. Herman D. Ferrara, Democrat, of Providence is drawing up a bill to make it possible for Providence to return the parko-meters taken from the streets under a Supreme Court ruling.

Other "surprise measures" are being planned by the Democrats and whether they will be introduced depends entirely on the size of the support which can be mustered by the Vanderbilt forces.

On one occasion at the regular session, the G. O. P. Senate bolted the Vanderbilt forces and refused to name a director of the Division of Taxation and Business Administration which had been nominated by Governor Vanderbilt. Leaders of that revolt are said to be the same as are now politically upset because of the patronage situation.

The cigarette and tobacco companies are known to be selecting a lobby to be sent to the State House to urge the repeal of the 2-cent tax on cigarettes and the 10 per cent tax on other tobacco products.

Bill to Ban Fireworks' Sale or Use Offered

A State legislator from the congested area of East Boston proposed today that Massachusetts outlaw the sale or use of fireworks throughout the State, except for properly licensed displays by cities, towns and veterans' organizations.

The proposal was made by Representative Enrico Capucci (D) as a means of protecting children from possible injury in connection with Independence Day celebrations. It came as State officials in Pennsylvania were reporting the successful operation of a new law there yesterday very similar to the one recommended by Mr. Capucci.

It came also as officials in Boston and Worcester, Massachusetts' two largest cities, were announcing that the toll of fireworks during July 4 observances in those communities were cut to almost negligible size by the enforcement of measures restricting noise-making devices.

Capucci Offers Bill

Filing a bill to prohibit sale or use of fireworks by individuals in Massachusetts, Representative Capucci declared:

"I am shocked by the injuries to children caused by the excessive and careless use of fireworks. In my district . . . young people ran up and down the streets tossing lighted firecrackers into the open windows of homes, and into moving automobiles, creating double hazards. Contrast this with Worcester, where, I am told, only the city holds a public display of fireworks and there were no serious injuries.

"Under my bill, cities and towns would have public displays which should satisfy everyone's appetite for noise. Organizations like the Legion or V. F. W. could obtain permits from the city or town which would place such displays under the supervision of the community. Mothers and fathers will appreciate my intent to protect their young ones. . . ."

Worcester Sees Benefit

In Worcester, a city of 200,000, officials hailed the new law against sale or use of explosives. At midnight, only five persons had been injured slightly by firecrackers during the four-day holiday period, whereas last year the toll was 122.

Boston officials gave similar praise to the restrictive ordinance in effect here and to the educational enforcement campaign which supported the statutes. Boston laws restrict the size and type of explosives that may be sold, and also forbid the use of fireworks except on July 4. The last was passed as an anti-noise measure.

While a large number of fireworks were set off prior to Independence Day, Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty declared that their use was so curtailed that injuries were kept down to 15 in a city of nearly 800,000.

In St. Louis, Mo., a complete ban on fireworks was in effect, having been passed a little less than a year ago after 353 persons had been hurt in 1938 July 4 celebrations. This year, only 19 injuries were reported.

WPA Theater Blames U. S. In Defending Refusal to Act

"Stringent Government regulations" and not a refusal to cooperate kept local WPA players from appearing in a July 4 pageant on Boston Common yesterday.

This was the gist of a statement from Federal Theater authorities, today, in replying to assertions that the Federal Theater troupers walked out on the entertainment and abandoned their assignments. Amateur high school actors stepped into the WPA costumes last night as 75,000 persons gathered on the slopes above the Frog Pond to watch history reenacted.

The local Federal Theater office pointed to specific instructions received from Washington, which read as follows: "All WPA activities must shut down over Saturday, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday. No time can be credited any worker even those required for emergency measures."

The statement continued:

"Under stringent Government regulations, it is impossible for supervisors to request project people to work on their own time. However, a representative of the Celebrations Committee could have personally approached the individual performers for their cooperation and was so informed. The actors, incidentally, had never rehearsed for this special appearance, it being understood that they simply report and don costumes for the characters they were to impersonate in the series of tableaux projected for the Fourth of July celebration on the Common. A list was made available. The representative of the Celebrations Committee failed to contact a Federal Theater official who remained in his office all day Saturday and Monday trying to locate committee representatives without success."

They also called attention to the final performance of "The Trial of Dr. Beck," at the Copley Theater, Friday night June 30, in which the performers "carried all assignments to the final curtain . . . in spite of all heart-breaking difficulties and the suspension of the Federal Theater by Act of Congress."

Cape Gardens to Go on View

Followers of garden and historic house openings will have another full day tomorrow if they take advantage of Cape Cod's offerings.

In the Falmouth region, on the Cape, the ninth annual opening of privately owned gardens for the benefit of the Cape Cod District of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children will be held from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Seven of the most beautiful gardens in Falmouth, Woods Hole and Penzance will be on display.

Mrs. Leroy Clark's garden on Quisset Avenue, Falmouth, has never been open to the public before. It is a formal garden with box hedge setting, overlooking Quisset Harbor; while Mrs. Edwin S. Webster's estate, also on Quisset Avenue, is famous for its roses.

Continuing south on Quisset Avenue, following the garden arrows, visitors will come to the picturesque promontory of Penzance with its superb view, where the gardens of Mrs. Seward Prosser, Mrs. Albert A. Tilney and Mrs. Franklin A. Park may be viewed. Returning, one follows arrows on the right side of the road to Woods Hole where Mrs. Geoffrey G. Whitney's and Mrs. Arthur W. Bell's gardens will be opened.

Refreshments will be served in several of the gardens by the committee.

One of the most delightful pleasures that the old town of Plymouth can offer is the display of its old historic houses. Tomorrow 13 of the most interesting homes will be opened to the public from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m., for the benefit of the P. C. N. A.

Houses to be opened include those of Mrs. James Rogers, 21 Summer Street, Kingston; Mrs. George Yeomans, Cherry Hill, Plymouth; James Spooner, 27 North Street; Mrs. Edward R. Belcher, 35 North Street, Mrs. Dester Brooks, 2 Carver Street, Miss K. L. Alden, 42 Summer Street; Mrs. Alfred R. Hussey, 1 Green Street; Mrs. Arthur Southard, 131 Sandwich Street; Mrs. Knowlton Holmes, 8 Winter Street; Mrs. Arthur Bubbins, Sandwich Road; Mrs. John Powers, Sandwich Road; Mrs. John Cleary, Clifford Road; Mrs. Sherman Whipple, Jr., Doten Road.

Refreshments will be served at several of the houses.—W. MacD.

Married Women Court Rule Hit

Miss Florence Birmingham, President of the Women's Political Club of Massachusetts, today took exception to the Supreme Judicial Court's 5-2 decision of last Friday that legislation prohibiting married women from jobs in public service would be unconstitutional.

In a lengthy resolution, Miss Birmingham made a stinging attack upon the Court and at the same time put her organization on record in favor of the following constitutional amendments:

(1) To prohibit the employment of married women in public office.

(2) To require popular election of judges.

Bearing upon the first amendment Miss Birmingham recalled that the public opinion ballot in 57 representative districts last November had shown those polled "overwhelmingly" opposed to public employment for married women.

"The majority decision of five judges of the Supreme Court," said Miss Birmingham, "apparently ignored the fact that there are in Massachusetts 251,292 individuals on the direct dole, for whose support overburdened taxpayers contribute monthly about $2,127,510, while thousands of childless wives hold high salaried positions in public service . . .

The resolutions were sent to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Secretary of State, Frederick W. Cook, Attorney General Paul A. Dever, members of the House and Senate, to Mayors of Massachusetts municipalities, and to other public servants.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness this afternoon, probably showers in the late afternoon or evening, and tonight; Thursday unsettled; continued warm; gentle to moderate southwesterly winds.

New Hampshire: Showers this afternoon and tonight; Thursday mostly cloudy; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday; showers and slightly cooler tonight.

Massachusetts: Showers this afternoon and tonight; Thursday mostly cloudy; not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers this afternoon and tonight; Thursday mostly cloudy; not much change in temperature.

Maine: Cloudy with showers tonight and in eastern portion Thursday. Slightly warmer on the coast Thursday.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh south shifting to southwest or west winds and overcast weather with showers tonight; Thursday overcast to broken clouds.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	74	91	Minneapolis	72	93
Bermuda	78	84	New Orleans	76	91
Chicago	75	92	New York	74	84
Denver	61	89	Norfolk	76	
Helena	49	65	Philadelphia	75	88
Kansas City	80	100	St. Louis	81	95
Los Angeles	62	71	San Francisco	56	63
Miami	76	86	Washington	74	88

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., July 5.
B—Baximum July 4.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 2:44 p. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Thursday, 2:52 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:54 p. m.

Duke's Investiture Calls High Mason

Joseph Earl Perry of Belmont, Grand Master of Masons of Massachusetts, sailed from Boston this afternoon aboard the Anchor Line steamer California, to attend the installation ceremonies at London, July 19, of the Duke of Kent, brother of King George, as Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England.

Accompanying Mr. Perry was Everett W. Frazer, Grand Chaplain of Masons in China under the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge. Mr. Frazer came to Boston from China especially to accompany Mr. Perry to London. The California embarked 276 passengers at East Boston and sailed for Londonderry and Glasgow.

License Suspended

Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, said today that he had suspended indefinitely the driving license of Frank G. Tukis, Brockton policeman, because the latter, according to Mr. Goodwin, had been driving after drinking, while off duty last June 22.

N. C. Teachers Visiting Boston

Four bus loads of summer students from Eastern Carolina Teachers' College, Greenville, N. C., touring the North and East for college credits in geography, history and American literature, paid a visit to the Christian Science Publishing House and Mapparium today, during a three-day exploration of Boston.

The party left Greenville on June 24. The itinerary covers 22 days before return to the campus July 15. On leaving here tomorrow the teachers will go to Portland and Augusta, on to Quebec and Montreal, Niagara Falls, south by the Susquehanna Trail and Shenandoah Valley route. Paul T. Ricks, director of field trips, is in charge.

Around the Corner—

Ball Strikes Fire—There were fireworks in an unexpected place on a Brockton golf course yesterday. An errant ball struck Roy Drew's pants' pocket—which contained a box of matches. The matches burst into flame. Partners hastily rolled him in the dirt to extinguish the conflagration.

* * *

Powerful Crackers—Neighbors at Lake Boon didn't object to firecrackers exploding on July 4, of course, but they did not appreciate the way in which their houses shuddered violently each time Daniel J. Cady, a miner, did a little celebrating of this variety. They called State troopers.

The troopers arrested Mr. Cady "for disturbing the peace by loud noises." He had been using sticks of dynamite.

* * *

"Duxbury Seagull"—A rather high-boilered locomotive, built up on a Ford Model T truck body, towing a parlor car covered with chicken feathers, joined in a holiday parade at Duxbury yesterday—to prove that commuters there could see the humorous side of the threatened discontinuance of their railroad service.

"Why worry about the railroad?" read one of several signs adorning the "train," "use the Duxbury Seagull."

To avoid any possible misconception as to the utility of the cow catcher, it was plainly labelled "For Cows Only."

* * *

Patriotic Hen — Whether the Fourth of July had anything to do with it or not is not clearly established—but the fact remains that a Burlington, Vt., hen yesterday laid an egg containing four yolks, according to its owner, Mrs. Said Burroughs.

* * *

Do Wedded Women Work?—They don't, according to Miss Elizabeth Windsor, who just arrived in Boston from St. John's, N. F., on the liner Nova Scotia. She is here to visit her sister. Immigration officials asked Miss Windsor if she was coming here to work. She was not, she replied. When asked if her sister was working, she quickly replied, "Oh no, she's married."

* * *

Effective Advertising — Vermont's State Publicity Service writes advertisements that are effective; in fact, they resulted the other day in a mailed request for a travel bag shown in one of them—appearing in a Sunday periodical.

The advertisement included a picture of two suit cases, each bearing a picture of a familiar Vermont scene, with the caption: "Pack up your troubles and head for unspoiled Vermont."

A prospective Connecticut tourist—evidently thinking the suit cases were being distributed for advertising purposes—wrote asking for "one of those bags."

* * *

Real Tailor Service—He was to be a groom in less than half an hour, and he had just 20 minutes in which to reach the church! But could he tie his ascot? He could not. Try as he would, he couldn't remember just how to go at it. In fact, at this point he could hardly get it around his neck, he was so excited.

But he was staying at The Sheraton, and hadn't the Manager, Spencer Sawyer, told him to make himself right at home as he registered that morning? That gave him an idea, so he phoned downstairs for help. And after a few seconds of concentration, Mr. Sawyer conceived a bright idea and called the tailoring establishment of Brooks, who naturally consented to help the young man out of his dilemma. Whereupon the groom-to-be packed himself into a cab, ascot tie and all, and deposited himself at Brooks' within a few minutes. Where he got the service personalized he required!

* * *

Youthful Baby—We know most trades and occupations have their own sales talks. But we were particularly impressed with this fact recently when selecting a sun suit for a friend's baby. Evidently the sales girl we encountered had just been recently transferred from the ladies' wear department because when we casually remarked to her about the variety of the colors, she promptly replied, "These are our latest models, madam, and so youthful!"

Brookline Relief Decreases While Maintenance Rises

Costs of Brookline relief decreased approximately two-tenths of one per cent during 1938, as compared with the year before on a basis of gross amount expended for public welfare, officials announced today. The total expense for public welfare, was given as $417,931 of $846 less than the previous year.

A reduction of more than 11 per cent in reimbursements to the town aggregated $161,175 for the same period and resulted in a gross increase in actual maintenance. There were 878 relief cases, 493 old-age recipients, and others under miscellaneous groupings.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Ice Follies of 1939," with Bess Ehrhardt, Joan Crawford, James Stewart. 3:30, 6:50, 10:00. Also Frances Lederer in "Confessions of a Nazi Spy." 1:45, 5:00, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Sergeant Madden," with Wallace Beery and Tom Brown. Also "White Woman."

Fenway and Paramount—
Irene Dunne and Fred MacMurray in "Invitation to Happiness." Fenway: 1, 4, 7, 10. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:20, 6:25, 9:25. Also "Undercover Doctor." Fenway: 2:50, 5:50, 8:50. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:15. Tomorrow: Ann Sheridan and Dick Powell in "Naughty But Nice." Also "The Man Who Dared," with Jane Bryan and Henry O'Neil.

State and Orpheum—
Robert Donat in "Goodbye Mr. Chips." Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters, 12:35, 3:40, 10. Also "Parents on Trial," with Jean Parker and Johnny Downs. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:35.

Keith Memorial—
"The Sun Never Sets," featuring Douglas Fairbanks Jr., and Basil Rathbone. 8:35 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "Everybody's baby," featuring The Jones Family. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:40. Also previews: "Career," with Anne Shirley and Edward Ellis, a 7, and "Five Came Back," with Chester Morris and Lucille Ball, at 10.

Trans-Lux—
"Barbary Coast," with Edward G. Robinson, Joel McCrea, and Miriam Hopkins. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also "Newsreel Digest." 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:20, 8:50.

Fine Arts—
Rudolph Valentino in "The Eagle." 1:15, 3, 4:40, 6:25, 8:05, 9:50. "Walt Disney's Society Dog Show," 1, 2:40, 4:30, 6:10, 7:50, 9:30.

Metropolitan—
Dorothy Lamour, Edward Arnold and Jack Benny in "Man About Town." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:45. Also "Grand Jury Secrets," with Gail Patrick and John Howard. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:30. Tomorrow: The Lane Sisters in "Daughters Courageous." Also "Nancy Drew, Trouble Shooter," with Bonita Granville.

RKO Boston—
"Big Town Czar," with Barton MacLane and Tom Brown. 10:15 a. m., 1:15, 4:15, 7:15, 10:15. Also Leon Errol and Linda Hayes in "Girl from Mexico." 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Repertory—
Dorothy Lamour in "St. Louis Blues." Also "Double Danger," with Preston Foster. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

University—
Carole Lombard and Clark Gable in "No Man of Her Own." 3:15, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Josette," with Don Ameche and Simone Simon. 2, 5:05, 8:05. Tomorrow: Bette Davis and Paul Muni in "Juarez." Also "Torchy Runs for Mayor," featuring Glenda Farrell.

South Station Theater—
"Sons of Liberty." "San Francisco Fair." "Java Journey." "Arthur Murray's Dancers." "Baseball," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Coolidge Corner—
"Risky Business," featuring George Murphy and Dorothea Kent. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Rose of Washington Square," with Al Jolson and Alice Faye.

Uptown—
"Fisherman's Wharf." 2:40, 5:40, 8:35. Also "Rose of Washington Square," featuring Al Jolson and Alice Faye. 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55.

Normandie—
"Adventures of Huck Finn, featuring Mickey Rooney. Also "Yes, My Darling Daughter," with Priscilla Lane, Roland Young, Fay Bainter.

Tremont—
"Jesse James." Also "Honolulu," with Eleanor Powell, George Burns and Gracie Allen. Continuous from 8:30 to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: Leslie Howard in "Pygmalion." Also "Alexander's Ragtime Band," with Tyrone Power and Alice Faye.

Scollay and Modern—
"Young Mr. Lincoln," with Henry Fonda. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:50. Modern: 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:30, 9:50. Also "Kid From Kokomo," with Pat O'Brien. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:10. Modern: 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"The Hound of the Baskervilles," with Basil Rathbone and Wendy Barrie. Also Jackie Cooper, Freddie Bartholomew and Andy Devine in "Spirit of Culver." Tomorrow: James Stewart, Joan Crawford and Lew Ayres in "The Ice Follies of 1939." Also "Sergeant Madden," featuring Wallace Beery.

Radio—Page 11

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance Tour on Mediaeval Art, by Miss Maginnis.

Esplanade Concert—
Opening program at 8:30, Arthur Fiedler, conductor.

Antiques
Architecture

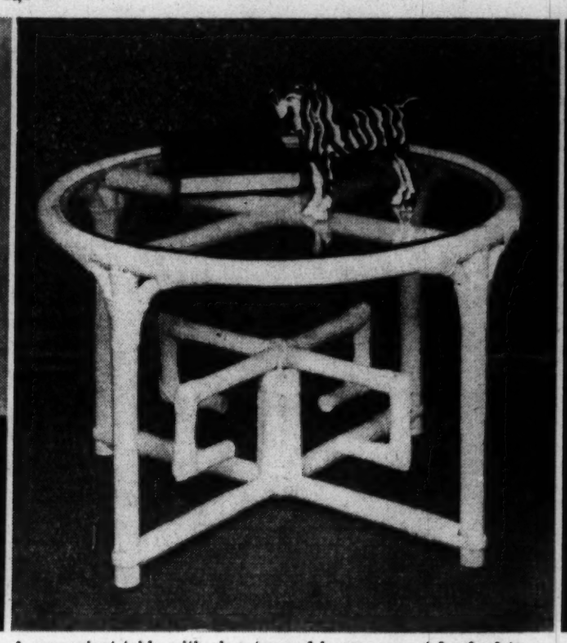
Home Building and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

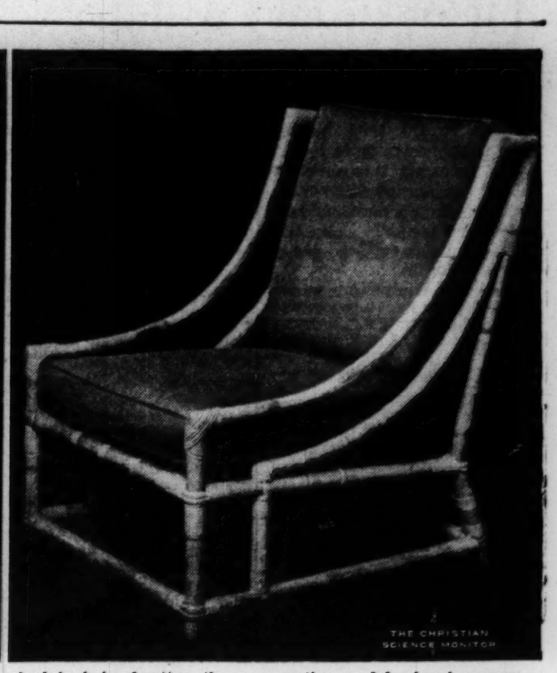
Decorative
Arts

This style of rattan chair comes with matching pieces.

High rattan arm chair, for sewing or other work, with matching table.



A convenient table with glass top and lower support for food tray.



A club chair of rattan, the same motive used for lunch wagon.

Outdoor Leisure May Be Luxurious

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Indoors becomes agreeable as we admit outdoors to it, but outdoors becomes livable only as we modify its exuberance with some of the comforts that soften and civilize existence behind protective walls. Many are the devices that make it possible this summer to enjoy open air hours in a luxurious and even an industrious manner. These devices provide shade in sunny spaces; protect occupational materials from the whimsies of the wind; harness games to the limitations of portable tables; offer ingenious ovens and grills to our favorite food stuffs and means of serving daintily our concoctions.

Not so very long ago heavy showers turned a garden party into a parade of turtles, each individual carrying on his back to shelter the chairs, settees and cushions which had furnished the comfort and the aesthetics for the occasion. Today, furniture of rattan, cypress, willow, wicker, wrought iron, tubular steel, chromium and plastics, is so finished as to stand its ground under any downpour, preserving its color as well as its strength; even its cushions remain dry behind decorative but watertight fabrics.

A new idea this season are seats and tables of woven cellophane, on natural rattan frames. They are impervious to the elements and attractive in appearance. Another idea is chairs with runner-like flat bases, that will not stab into the lawn as some legs do—unless they are rubber-mounted, which is another expedient.

Portable Hammock Support

Hammocks that do not require trees for hanging, but are suspended on a tubular frame that stands firmly on the ground, are a blessing to women not manually-minded. Other conveniences which make the current season particularly enticing are wooden deck chairs with protective canopies; wheel couches with big hoods and hinged arm tables for what one will; tilting umbrellas of vast spread, that throw into cool shadow sizable tables and those gathered for a distance around them.

There are awnings on wheels (available in three sizes, 5½ by 8 feet; 6 by 10 feet; 6½ by 12 feet) that can be moved about and set up over a lunch or a game table; a curtained compartment on rolling casters within which, as into a tent, a couch or a chair and table can be moved for privacy or wind protection; service wagons built with sides and roof which defeat sun and blow-away breezes; tilting-top tables of tubular steel that will fit over any chair and are reversible from left to right; and tables with legs that unscrew for winter storing.

Very amusing and also practical is a twin seat on wheels, built of weather-proofed white wood and cushioned comfortably. Between the two seats is a platform which can be used for books or sewing, and which has a center hole to support a sun shade. Another chair in this same series has an adjustable tray arm; yet another has extended arms like a glorified wheelbarrow for transporting the indolent advocate of utter idleness.

Nesting chairs and tables of hand-wrought iron are attractive, and so are many wrought-iron plant stands. A circular settee that will embrace a tree of considerable circumference, is developed with a delicacy of ornament that suggests a confectioner's wedding cake!

For Garden Cooking

Outdoor fireplaces, easy to install with units that build up into an oven and a chimney, make play of garden cooking. Beside these there are portable charcoal burning grills, hanging broilers with drip pans and three-side wind protection. Some grills are on wheels

Many gadgets are amusing. For instance, salt and pepper shakers with sun dial tops; hurricane lamps, some of them quite fantastic; bird baths and garden ornaments in bird and animal forms, enameled in natural colors over copper-armored concrete.

One has a metal compartment of two shelves and a stainless-steel table-top for keeping food warm and providing area for supplies.

Very ingenious table games are to be had. One is based on the rules of ice hockey and soccer. Rods represent opposing teams and are manipulated by the players who try to pass balls from one to the other. And there is a stymie golf, a nine-hole course on a table top, that provides every type of golf shot in miniature. And a game of skittles played against penguins; and dart boards.

Very desirable is a RCA Deluxe radio, run by a battery, which with average use should be expected to last three to four months. This instrument is 12 inches wide by 6⅜ inches deep by 9⅛ inches high, and is boxed in brown Florentine leather.

Altogether, life in a garden need lack nothing.

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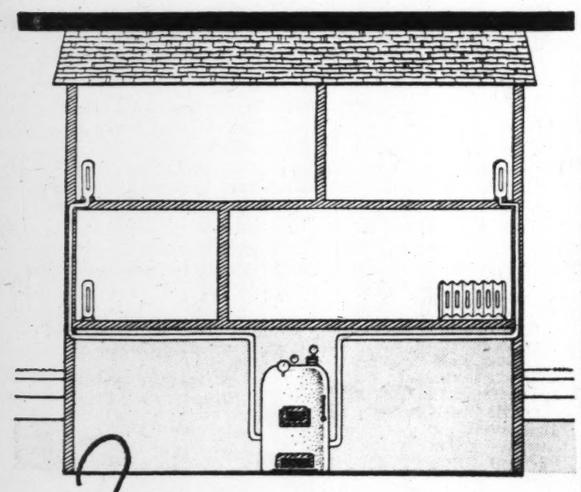

Heating is a Summer Problem

If your home was cold—or parts of it were cold—last winter, it doubtless was because the heating equipment was not properly planned to handle the demands made upon it.

Have your home heating plant gone over by someone who knows his business thoroughly. Many such experts advertise in The Christian Science Monitor. One of them, probably, is located in your city.

MODERNIZE YOUR HOME HEATING

House Plans

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Of studs and ceiling plates they speak,
of girders, joists, and sills,
of gumwood, oak, and knotty pine
from far-off lumber mills . . .
but I already see a house
tucked under rolling hills.

They ponder over proper spans
for stresses, strains and shocks,
and talk of footings, vents, and beams,
of hinges, nails, and locks . . .
but I already water flowers
that line my garden walks.

Aileen L. Fisher

3 ACRES OF FINE FURNITURE
MOORE'S IN MIAMI

Upper row by courtesy the Design Group; Lower, Heywood-Wakefield

This chair and double seat are in natural finish, the upholstery in coral and blue plaid.

There Is Serenity in Swedish Art

By L. B. Powell
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Birmingham

In the work of modern Swedish decorative art, craftsmanship has a pronounced national idiom, in which technical dexterity is the servant, not the master. Any typical piece of Orrefors glass, or of Guldsmeds metal ware, impresses at once by its neat formality, fitness to purpose and, maybe, by its restrained decoration. But there is also a strong suggestion of the serene outlook from which the designer worked, and of the quality within which he conceived and realized hi purpose. It may not be entirely fanciful to suppose that Swedish artists owe something in this aspect of their work to the relative freedom of their country from the conditions which so disturb the social milieu elsewhere in Europe.

Shown at Ruskin Galleries

An extensive exhibition of Swedish glass, pewter and silverware, and articles in bronze and pottery forms the summer exhibition at Ruskin Galleries, Birmingham. This includes examples of new processes in Swedish glass manufacture, shown for the first time in England. It was interesting to compare these exhibits with what one knows of English craftsmanship in the same media, those of glass and metal in particular, since these have a long tradition in English design, associated largely with the Midlands. The fact becomes increasingly apparent, that nowhere else is there quite the same degree of poise of purpose as characterizes Swedish design. Its presence exists through all the varied expressions of artistic impulse when applied to things useful and decorative for the home, and is a quality shared with modern Swedish architecture also.

In short, the Swedish artist realizes to an uncommon extent the essential inclusiveness of modernism. By the forms he creates, even when they are simple, he predicts a new world in which order and dignity shall influence environment, and respect for the medium's nature shall be kept continuously in view.

Enlightened Co-operation

Undoubtedly, this is due to Sweden's enlightened policy towards the relationship of the artist to industry. The union is closer in Sweden, it has been claimed, than in any other country. The excellence of Orrefors glass goes a long way to support the claim. At Orrefors, for two decades, Simon Gate and Edward Hald have set the artistic tone of the factory.

Crystal and flint glass figure equally in the Orrefors product, and chiefly notable is its rightness of proportion in form. Next comes its refinement of decoration. The twisted spiral motive, a very old one in decorative glass, is given a new elegance in this ware. A new process on view in this exhibition shows figures and patterns of colored opaque glass deeply embedded in clear glass, the action of light through the insets showing up their rich lustre and subtle variations of tone in a captivating manner.

In nothing is the serenity of Swedish design more evident than in silver and pewter ware, and in certain bronze pieces. Here, credit must go largely to the silversmith Jacob Angman and the artists who work with him at Guldsmeds. In the pewter there is a complete break from the familiar hammered surface, and the forms themselves have a broad simplicity closely related to utility. Clearly, it has been the aim of these artists to demonstrate that the commonest of utensils and implements may be distinguished by fine aesthetic appeal, without being made arty or affected. Some bronze pieces show a reliance upon familiar classic forms, which is a little surprising, but the pottery has bold notes of modern sophistication, with geometrical patterns inlaid with gold and silver on a mottled green ground.

To sum up, these examples of modern Swedish art give the deep conviction that the Swedish artist works in unhurried peace, at harmony with the industrial processes which serve him. At his best, in the strength and dignity of his forms he is a distant modern cousin to the potters and workers in bronze of the Sung period in Chinese art.

Courtesy Ruskin Gallery, Birmingham

Refined taste is found in Swedish design, whether the object be a silver cup, as above, or bronze vase, as at right.

Choosing Right Wall Papers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Part II

Chicago

Stripes, it will be remembered, were introduced in home fabrics a few years ago and have become very popular as a nice accent to have in at least one upholstered piece. Now wall papers are taking on stripes, and some interesting ones have been designed—pin stripes, pencil stripes, and clusters of these making wider bands. Some have wider stripes, spaced an inch or more apart. If the furnishings already have them, it would probably be too much to add more in the wall paper.

A word about the tinted ceiling Once you have lived with a colored ceiling, white ones appear unfinished. If a strong color is used, it tends to bring the ceiling down, and will always make high ceilings look lower. Tinting, however, takes off the unfinished look

There are many floral patterns in wall papers now which can change the whole character of a home. An old-fashioned English-type house, for instance, was completely repapered recently, changing the entire atmosphere of the first floor. A large central hallway, with winding stairs, opened into a living room on one side and a dining room on the other. The same carpeting—a plain dubonnet—spread all the way through the three rooms. The fabrics and furnishings harmonized with this color.

What Type of Pattern?

Then came the question of what wall paper to use. The rather small living room had cut-up corners, and small patches of wall around windows made it difficult to use patterned paper, so a self-patterned white design was chosen. But for the hallway, with its high ceiling and broad expanse of wall, a Victorian design with huge cabbage roses on a white background was selected The deepest tones in the roses were about the same color as the carpet.

Although a "busy and striking pattern," it does not tire anyone for no one stays long in a hall. It is only the passage way from one floor to another, and from one wall to another, and in this case proved a very appropriate place for cheery "good-mornings" and "farewells."

Some of the new formal and classic motifs are desirable for a large hall. If it has mahogany furniture, for instance, very elegant wall paper patterns with urn or columns or other architectural details in gray make a proper background for the furnishings.

Bedrooms seem more restful if there is little pattern. Usually, draperies or bed-spreads furnish enough, so wall paper should have only a little polka dot, bow knot, or something unobtrusive. There are many dainty designs which add interest but still leave the general impression of a plain color.

Typical Patterns

One bedroom, for instance, has a dusty rose paper with ivory circles the size of dimes scattered about. Furniture is painted ivory and stands out harmoniously against the faint rose tone. Another bedroom, however, is papered with a flamboyant pattern of dark blue, willowy plumes, nodding this way and that. This would be far too "busy" except for the fact that all fabrics in the room—draperies, floor covering and bedspreads—are plain blue. Only when these are plain—if at all—can a bedroom stand such pattern in the walls.

Bedrooms with dormer windows are most effectively papered with a tiny pattern of some quaint floral design, spread over the ceiling as well as the walls. Another pleasing effect is gained by using a rather plain blue on the side walls, and on the ceiling, white background sprinkled with blue stars.

Where less contrast between rooms is desired a new idea has been developed by wall paper manufacturers. They are making companion papers in which the background is exactly the same hue while the pattern is different. A salmon colored background was seen recently with a satin stripe which could be used for a living room and the same color but with a water lily pattern for an adjoining dining room.

These companion papers can be used in bedrooms and closets; in bedrooms and the upper part of bathrooms; in bedrooms and alcoves, and so on.

M. R. Z.

Old Ships' Teak for Furniture

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Has a miscellaneous collection of chairs and tables been chosen for your garden, some of wood, some of canvas, some of iron, or is it uniform throughout and worthy of its setting?

Strange as it may seem, too little thought is usually expended on furnishing the loveliest part of the home. Whereas expensive suites are bought for the house, often anything may be jumbled together in the garden, the lack of uniformity producing a discordant note where all should be harmony.

A comprehensive display of what may rightly be described as perfect garden furniture was seen at the British Industries Fair this year. It was made from seasoned Burmese teak taken from dismantled ships, and designed exclusively for garden use. The timber has already proved its weather-resisting qualities, and even when left out of doors all the year round, it cannot suffer. In fact, exposure to the weather only increases the silvery-gray beauty of the wood. It requires no upkeep, beyond an occasional scrub with soap and water—corresponding to the "holy-stoning" method employed at sea. It proves itself an economic investment, since the quality of the wood combined with the high standard of workmanship make it practically everlasting.

The same scheme may run through the graceful entrance gate with its decorative iron handle and hinges, to the rubber-tired tea-wagon table. Garden tables are ingeniously designed to economize space and also to keep the chair seats dry, for a set of six and a round table fit snugly in the lower part of the tea wagon when not in use. There is also a square table with set of four chairs to fit, and a small round set for occasional use with four little pointed stools.

Tubs of teak, either single or double size, with adequate space for draining, require no lining, since the wood will not rot. These are made in a design combining the charm and simplicity characteristic of all the pieces. Trellis fencing and trellis bowers and the garden door leading from the house may also all be of teak, the door having a small window fitted into the panels if desired.

To bring home to the user the full romance of the wood, each piece bears a plate indicating the vessel from which the teak was taken. So that one may be sitting on a "Thunderer" chair, or taking one's tea off a "Powerful" table, or reclining on a "Leviathan" seat, as the case may be.

Courtesy Hughes-Bolckow Shipbreaking Company

High weather-resisting qualities of Burma teak-wood made it the most desired kind for wooden ships of the British Royal Navy, many of which have long been put out of commission and broken up. Lately the planks and timbers, seasoned for years, have been utilized for lawn furniture for all-weathers, garden gates, outer doors, and other architectural details.

Book on Wheelock By Dartmouth Man Expected in Fall

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 5—Eleazer Wheelock, first President of Dartmouth College, long respected by Dartmouth students, is the subject of a new book to be issued this fall, the work of Prof. James Dow McCallum of the College's English Department.

Wheelock, a Calvinist minister, founded the Indian school out of which Dartmouth grew.

Another work to be published by Dartmouth faculty members is "The Logic of Language," by the late Prof. James MacKaye of the Philosophy Department and edited by Albert W. Levi, an instructor. Recent literary works by Dartmouth faculty members include "At the Sign of the Golden Compass," by Prof. Eric P. Kelley; "Public Speaking," by Prof. James Winans; "The Nature Writers," by Prof. Herbert West; "Autobiography of Western Man," by Prof. Rosenstock Heussey; and "Pressure Groups on the Legislature of New Jersey," by Prof. Dayton D. McKean.

Mountain Vistas

The toll road up the Warner side of Kearsarge Mountain, built by CCC labor, has been thrown open to the public, according to John Foster, State Forester. Picnic areas, parking spots at the base and top of the road, as well as vista spots have been provided. In opening up the vistas parking facilities have been provided so that cars stopping for their occupants to enjoy the view will not hold up traffic.

Trace of Pirate?

The question has arisen as to whether or not Captain Kidd, the pirate, ever visited New Hampshire. History gives no indication of such a visit, but a tree recently blew down in an old cellar hole in Epsom and brought to the surface an old Spanish silver coin, somewhat larger than the famed United States "cartwheel." It carries the impression of a man's head and shoulders in profile and around the edge are the words, "Carolus 1111, dei gratia 1785." The back of the coin is divided into quarters carrying two impressions each of a turreted castle and a lion rampant. The wording on this side is "plus vita" and "8 R. F. M."

Police Radio System

As the result of appropriations made by the recent session of the State Legislature, the New Hampshire State Police are to have their own radio system. With $21,000 appropriated, the State Police have advertised for bids. The transmitter would be located at the old State Fair Grounds on Clinton Street, Concord, a location approved by the Federal Radio Commission. The system will share the 1,628 kilocycle wave-length with the police of Ohio, Iowa, Louisiana, and California. Radio equipment will be installed in 10 new cruising cars just ordered to augment the present fleet of 30 cars. Plans call for putting the system into operation in September and on a daytime basis the transmitter is expected to have a coverage of at least 90 miles with an increased coverage of about 30 per cent at night.

Fingerprinting the Leaves

Pierette Mosier 'Spatter Printing' a Leaf

Five weeks of summer club activities begin tomorrow at the Children's Museum in Jamaica Plain. Children spending the summer in town are invited to attend. There will be several nature study clubs formed, specializing in such things as insect hunting, rock reading, tree trailing, and seashore exploring.

Quick Freezing Here to Stay, Beard Tells Food Conference

Cold storage locker plants for the purpose of preserving foods by freezing so as to retain the natural flavor and quality of the product, are here to stay, according to Prof. F. J. Beard of Iowa State College.

Addressing the Second Food Technology Conference at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Professor Beard pointed out that whereas the earlier plants had as their purpose the freezing and storing of meats for the farmer, the public is slowly being won over to this method. Preserving by home curing and canning did not always meet with satisfactory results, he said, and the freezing method was offered as a supplement to methods already in use, rather than as a substitute for them.

The popularity of freezer plants in the North Central States is not a mere coincidence, he continued. "Probably no other area has put as much time teaching the population how to preserve meat for home use. These people are meat minded and feel it their duty to put away in the winter months a large supply of meat for home use even though the product was not always the most tasty. That's how cold storage locker plants began."

Professor Beard explained that cold storage locker plants have four main compartments, each with a specific use:

(1) A chill and aging room where meat is cooled and aged or ripened before being cut into various pieces and frozen.

(2) The processing room where all meat is cut and wrapped in convenient size packages, packed usually in a moisture proof wrapper.

(3) The freezer, used almost exclusively for quick freezing the product. A temperature of minus 10 degrees Fahrenheit will freeze a product solid in eight to 10 hours.

(4) The locker storage, equipped with metal lockers each about 15 inches high, 20 inches wide and 30 inches long, equipped with a built-in lock on the door. Lockers are five high and placed in tiers with aisles between.

The cost for a family locker usually figures out about $30 a year. "Frozen foods are here to stay," he said in conclusion. "Substantial progress has been made in overcoming consumer resistance to the use of frozen meat, fish and poultry. Frozen fruits and vegetables are receiving favorable consumer acceptance.

The cold storage locker can make a much needed contribution to frozen food industry, but it must be developed along conservative lines. Refrigerated lockers have not advanced to the point of being classed as indispensable to the household even in communities where plants have been established the longest."

Dr. L. V. Burton, Editor of Food Industries predicted new jobs for food technologists have been made by the new Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act which became effective on June 25. The act, he said, makes it more important than ever before for food producing and processing companies to employ competent food technologists.

"It is expected that the superintendents of the food plants in the future will come from the ranks of graduate food technologists who will have served a post-graduate apprenticeship of several years in order to familiarize themselves with the age old arts employed in the industrial production of foods."

State Audit for Boston Required by New Law

Legislation authorizing the State Division of Accounts to conduct an annual audit of the accounts of the City of Boston has just been signed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and other Boston city officials had sought passage of the law.

Previously, Boston had been exempt from the general law providing that the Division of Accounts shall annually audit the books of the various cities and towns.

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'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday July 6

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
3:30	W1XAR	15.13mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday July 6

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

U. S. Democracy: Does It Begin At Home or Abroad?

(Continued from Page 1)

military assistance of European democracies by the United States "if necessary." Major Eliot asked for a clear statement of the speaker's position on this point.

"You say the United States itself is in something of 'a mess' in its own affairs," the Major said. "Do you feel that it can best serve democracy by striving to keep its own house in order, or by going to the military assistance of powers in Europe which are well able to take care of themselves, perhaps, if they wish to?"

It was indicated that Mr. Markham would have more to say on this tonight.

In lecturing on Monday night and in discussions since then, Mr. Thomas was unequivocal in his statements on the question.

"If war comes to Europe it will not result in victory for either group of belligerents," he declared. "Neither of them will be fighting for democracy—if we are to speak plainly and face facts. An America out of that war can serve democracy and mankind far better than an America in that war."

Perhaps the greatest contribution to clear thinking on pressing problems at the Institute, it is generally felt, was an afternoon lecture by Dr. Rufus Jones, Chairman of the American Friends Service Committee of Philadelphia.

Dr. Jones, who for more than 20 years has been closely associated with the world-wide relief work of that organization, began by outlining the background of Quakerism in order to explain the attitude of those who carry on and support the Committee's work. He then talked and answered questions upon the work now going on in Germany and elsewhere, on the basis of his journey to that country last fall as a member of a Quaker mission to arrange for bringing Jewish refugees out of Germany.

Meaning of Quakerism

Quakerism, he declared, is an attitude of life which is shared by many outside the membership of the Society of Friends itself. It might be described, he said, as essentially a determination to live a life expressing Christian love and as a revolt against hypocrisy of every kind and in every quarter. Quakers and their fellow thinkers outside insist that in every man there is some measure of reflection of God, Dr. Jones explained, and in all relations with their fellow men they attempt to give "unswerving obedience to the inner light, expressed in terms of action." The Service Committee is an example of this "action."

Quakers believe, he continued, that through periods of silent meditation, the guidance of this inner light can be recognized.

Because of this, the Quaker group in Germany last fall sat silently for 20 minutes, facing officials of the Gestapo—secret political police—before beginning to make arrangements for their planned care of refugees in Germany.

Mr. Chips Arrives

Robert Donat as the Schoolmaster

In the film continuing at the State and Orpheum. Terry Kilburn is the boy on the lower step of the car.

Here and There in the Shops Of the Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Let's see now . . . it was no less a fashion authority than Elizabeth Hawes who recently declared that "men can take it." Which was translated to us as meaning that men can stand the set styles they've been forced to wear for, lo, these many years, and lastly (but by no means leastly!) they endure the fact that such a small percentage of their wages are spent on their own personal adornment. In comparison with the women, of course.

Now maybe we agree (we said maybe; after all, we refuse to start anything here so soon after the turbulent Fourth we went through!) and at least let it be said that we went on record once in a while with a suggestion or two for the men. We were reminded of them particularly at the beach over the week end. For whereas mama arrived with an ensemble that had been put together especially for swimming and lounging around and so forth, papa had himself a bathing suit, but that was about all. Except in some few cases, a towel. (But at that he had to share his with little Oscar before the day was over!)

What we're getting at is that papa's needs weren't taken care of after his swim. For he hadn't been equipped with anything that even faintly resembled a robe such as mother was modeling between dips, and on her journey to and from the beach. So, through Charles & David . . . right there at 232 Massachusetts Avenue, which is kitty-corner across from Loew's State Theater . . . we offer a very good-looking Terry cloth robe for $3.95. Which will be a good addition to any man's beach ensemble, and in the between times be can certainly enjoy it right after his shower at home. The stripes are very much subdued . . . in wide maroons, grays, and reds; if we remember correctly. However, if you prefer, there are also some cotton bathrobes, lounging robes, beach robes (or whatever you wish to call them) for $1.95. Also in colors that won't frighten the children!

White Suspenders For Summer

At the same time we might suggest that if any man at your house is going to make his debut in a white dinner jacket soon, somebody around there had better be looking into the suspender situation. We mean to see if there are any white ones around . . . because dark colored suspenders have a way of showing right through some of the white materials. One dollar buys an all white pair; in a very narrow width. And those slack combinations are good, too. That is, there's a matching shirt and slacks. Made up of crash . . . in blues and buffs and so forth.

Imported Hats And Wide Rim

One of the shops in town had a beautiful display of imported beach hats and bag ensembles the other day . . . and it was amazing, the number of people who took time out to absorb it in detail. Ordinarily these things have been worn only by people who cruise around a bit every year, and visit the origin of these lacey-looking weaves. But now the shops have them for those of us who call all our friends and say "good by" when we're taking off for Cambridge! Jays sells a good-looking hat with width enough to protect your next door neighbor from the sun, too . . . for something like $2.20. And a matching bag will cost you $2.90. Some of the models have a scallop business all around the edges.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature

Rushing Pontoons To Raise Squalus

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. (AP)—With one pontoon already down, another on the way down and two more being rushed to the salvage scene, the Navy is working at top speed to complete the last preliminary steps before raising the sunken submarine Squalus.

One huge pontoon was lowered to within 40 feet of the Squalus July 4 and crews worked through the night to send another down, as officials called for another pair from the Portsmouth Navy Yard. Officers in charge said the sinking of one a day would be considered good speed. Current plans call for hooking five pontoons to the after sections and two to the buoyant forward section, then lifting and towing the Squalus shoreward in easy stages.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Charlie Barnett's Orchestra	"The O'Neills": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 The Boston Hour		Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30 S. Hickman, songs	Serenade	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "You Want to Be..."	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin Hil	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Eton Boys	Fred Hoey; music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports comment	Stuff Smith's Orchestra	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas, news	"Buck Rogers"; sketch	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	News commentator	Dinner Concert
7:15 M. Loring, songs	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Musical Rendezvous"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30 'People's Platform'; talks	"Revelers"; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	"Names in the News"		Harper's Varieties
8:00 "Honolulu Bound"; comedy; music	"Midweek Function"; swing recordings	"One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch	Sport comment	Federal Housing talks
8:15	"Hobby Lobby"; Dave Ellman, interviews		Sport comment	"Rhythmic Romance"
8:30 Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; guests		Tommy Dorsey's Orch.; vocalists	"Good Citizenship"; speakers	"Harlem Goes Hollywood"
8:45				Lullaby Trio
9:00 Stadium Concert: New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra;	Herbert Hoover, talk	"What's My Name"; quiz program; orchestra	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Classical Album"
9:15	Herbert Hoover, talk	George Jessel Celebrity program	Edwin C. Hill	"Classical Album"
9:30	"Idea Mart"; variety program		Percy Faith's Orch.; soloists; quartet	"Classical Album"
9:45				"Classical Album"
10:00 Efrem Kurtz, conductor; Aaron Copland, comment	Roy Shield Revue; soloists; orchestra	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	Foreign News Comment	California Ramblers
10:15	Mark Sullivan; Jay Franklin, comment		"Detective O'Malley"	Vido Musso's Orchestra
10:30 Copland, comment		Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	"The Music Counter"	News Service
10:45 Network program			Harold Stokes' Orchestra	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sports; weather	News Service		Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Freddy Martin's Orch.	Al Sack's Orchestra
11:30 Jan Garber's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Isham Jones' Orchestra	Seger Ellis' Orchestra	Elias Breeskin's Orch.
11:45 Jan Garber's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Isham Jones' Orchestra	Seger Ellis' Orchestra	News Service

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecast; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star Flashes
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Local news; weather	"Musical Almanac"	Five Star Flashes
8:30 "Musical Bee"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Five Star Flashes
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Five Star Flashes
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; talk	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15 'Rhythm, Romance'	"As You Like It"	Walter Kidder, songs	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 Bill Elliott, songs	"Breakfast Club"	"Singing Strings"	"Merry-Go-Round"	'Songs of Italy'
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Gospel Singer	Household talk	"Musical Early Edition"	'Songs of Italy'
10:00 Kitty Kelly, sketch	"Home Forum"	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Josh Higgins"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	Poetry and organ	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Originalities"; orch.	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother" sk.	Dixieland Band	"Woman in White"; sk.	Choir Loft"; organ	Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultry talk	Piano soloist
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbilly music	"The Arizona Boys"
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Fashion Congress
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"The Wife Saver"	"Road of Life"; sketch	Network speaker	News Service
12:00 "Joyce Jordan"	News; Noonday Review	"Noonday Musicale"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	"Italian program"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tides
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"Words and Music"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homestead-ers; speakers	News Service	Women's Club News	"The Monitor News"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"The Rambler"	"Melody Sweethearts"	"Vacation Varieties"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	Rosa Lee, soprano	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Vacation Varieties"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"		Marjorie Mills Hour	Leo Freudberg's Orch.	Book Reviews
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Rakov's Orchestra	"Betty and Bob"; sk.	Sport reports	"Matinee Musicale"
2:15 Dramatic sketch	Rakov's Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport comment	"Matinee Musicale"
2:30 "Your Family," sk	Light Opera Selections;	"Valiant Lady"; drama	"Don Artiste," pianist	Soprano recital
2:45 "Girl Marries"	vocalists; orchestra	Hymns of All Churches	Sport comment	News Service
3:00 News Service	NBC Dance Orchestra	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Concert Orchestra	Sport reports
3:15 U. S. Army Band	Soprano and guitar	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Gayle Gaylord"	Sport reports
3:30 Walberg Brown's Strings	"Gypsy Caravan"	Pepper Young's Family	Government Reports	Sport reports
3:45	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	Leo Freudberg's Orch.	Sport reports
4:00 LeBrun Sisters	"Smile Parade"; vocalists; orchestra	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:15 "Organ Vignettes"	"Rhythm Auction"; variety program; news	"Stella Dallas"	"Moods in Music"	Sport reports
4:30 "Varieties"		"Vic and Sade"	"Two Keyboards"	Sport reports
4:45 "Deep River Boys"		"Midstream"; sketch	George Hall's Orch.	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Ireene Wicker	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30 "Swing Patterns"	"Varieties"; music	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Match of Games"	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Console Reveries	Fred Hoey; music	Snorts Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Stuff Smith's Orchestra	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	News commentator	Dinner Concert
7:15 M. Malneck's Orch.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30 Joe E. Brown; H.	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	News dramatizations	"The Green Hornet";	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45 Sosnik's Orchestra	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatization	Legion speaker
8:00 "Buddy Clark's Musical Weekly"	Concert Internationale	Vallee Hour; Constance Bennett; Jack Pearl and Lou Holtz, comedians; orchestra	Sport reports	Federal Housing talk
8:15 "Serenade for Strings"	Concert Internationale		Sport reports	"A Song Is Born"
8:30	"It's Up to You"; Dale Baxter, m. c.; guests		"The First Offender"; dramatization	"A Song Is Born"
8:45				Education speaker
9:00 Major Bowes' amateur hour	Toronto Promenade Symphony Orchestra; Merinald Stewart, conductor	America's Lost Plays: "Minute Men of 1774"	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	"Smilin' Thru"
9:15			Edwin C. Hill	"Smilin' Thru"
9:30 Major Bowes' amateur hour		America's Lost Plays: "Minute Men of 1774"	"Sinfonietta" with Alfred Wallenstein	The Norsemen
9:45				The Gauchos
10:00 Columbia Workshop	"1001 Wives"; dramatic series	Music Hall: Bob Burns, comedian; Music Maids;	Dance Orchestra	Ben Pollack's Orch.
10:15 Festival	"Concert Salon"; vocalist; orchestra	John Scott Trotter's Orchestra; guests	Dance Orchestra	Bill Fontaine's Orch.
10:30 Herbert Hoover			Concert Revue; Henry Weber's Orchestra; soloists	News Service
10:45 Herbert Hoover				Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sports; weather	News Service		Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:15 Sports; music	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	Billy McDonald's Orch.
11:30 Eddy Duchin's Or.	"Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch.
11:45 Eddy Duchin's Or.	"Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	News Service

'Daughters Courageous' Due; 'Career' Preview Scheduled

Incoming Films

Among the new films this week will be "Daughters Courageous," at the Metropolitan bringing together again the principal players and the director of "Four Daughters." The daughters of the title are played by Priscilla, Rosemary, and Lola Lane, and Gale Page, with Fay Bainter acting as the mother. The masculine players are John Garfield, Claude Rains, Donald Crisp, Frank McHugh, and Jeffrey Lynn. Place has been found in the cast for May Robson and Dick Foran. The film has been directed by Michael Curtiz.

The story deals with another family than that of "Four Daughters." The plot derives from the play, "Fly Away Home," and is concerned with the romance between the mother and a substantial citizen of the community. Enoch Arden complications arise when the father returns after an absence of twenty years.

"Nancy Drew, Trouble Shooter" will be the companion film on the bill. It is another in the series of adventures of a juvenile detective with Bonita Granville, John Litel, and Frankie Thomas continuing in the chief roles.

'Career' and Mr. Ellis

Previews are promised for tonight at the Keith Memorial with the bill including "Career," with Edward Ellis and Ann Shirley, and "Five Came Back," with Chester Morris, Lucille Ball, and Wendy Barrie.

In "Career" the theme is one of small town life, and the part which falls to Mr. Ellis is compared by the sponsors to his role in "A Man to Remember." For "Five Came Back" there is a story about a Caribbean plane which is forced down in the jungle by a storm and is able to depart with only half of its passengers. The problem is which of them to take, and the decision rests on what each of the characters has done up to that point.

Powell and Sheridan

The double bill at the Paramount and Fenway starting Thursday will be "Naughty But Nice," with Ann Sheridan and Dick Powell heading the cast, and "The Man Who Dared" with Charles Grapewin, Jane Bryan, and Henry O'Neil.

Tin Pan Alley is the setting for "Naughty But Nice," and five songs are promised during the course of a story about a music professor who goes to the metropolis to sell some classical compositions but instead is persuaded to write swing tunes. Among those in the cast are Gale Page, Helen Broderick, Ronald Reagan, Allen Jenkins, Zasu Pitts and Maxie Rosenblum. Three of the songs, "Hooray for Spinach," "Corn Pickin'," and "I'm Happy About the Whole Thing," are by Harry Warren and Johnny Mercer.

"The Man Who Dared" seems to be a remake of "Star Witness" in which Chic Sale starred some years ago. Now it has been given a new political twist.

'Chips' Continues

Another week is announced for "Goodbye, Mr. Chips" at the State and Orpheum beginning tomorrow. Records for attendance and box office receipts are claimed for the opening of the engagement. The second film, "Parents on Trial," with Jean Parker and Johnny Downs in the cast, also holds over.

Revivals

Two film revivals are promised for the week. The Fine Arts is going all the way back to Valentino and "The Eagle" for one of them. The other, at the Trans-Lux, is the comparatively recent "You Can't Take It With you."

In "The Eagle," which opens today, Vilma Banky has the chief feminine role. The story is described as concerning a Russian soldier who rejected the advances of Catherine the Great and found romance for himself elsewhere. Sound effects have been provided, and there is now a synchronized score. On the same bill is Disney's "Society Dog Show," newsreels, and other short subjects.

"You Can't Take It With You" is scheduled for Friday at the Trans-Lux. Its cast includes Jean Arthur, James Stewart, Lionel Barrymore, Edward Arnold, Mischa Auer, and Ann Miller. The program will also include a Newsreel Digest, Vitaphone cartoon "Scalp Trouble," and "Stranger Than Fiction."

Molnar on the North Shore

Another new summer theater company, the North Shore Players, made its debut Monday evening at Marblehead with the auditorium of the Marblehead High School providing a handsome playhouse and with Ferenc Molnar's "Olympia" supplying the dramatic fluff for a holiday occasion. As the first guest star of a series promised for the rest of the season, the management presented Dennis King, lately of "I Married An Angel" and "Parnell", now neatly uniformed as Captain Kovacs of the former Imperial Hungarian Hussars.

The play is characteristic of Molnar in its artificialities, its slenderness, its satire, its tricks of plot, and its tendency to juggle words. The characters are figures of the imperial court at a fashionable watering place during the summer before the war. There are a Princess, who likes to play bridge; her husband, who hangs upon the words of the Emperor and quotes at length passages from his imperial master's conversation; their daughter, Olympia, in love with the dashing Captain Kovacs, but never forgetful of her court position and his presumable peasant background; a gossipy countess, a dilettante count, and the chief of the local constabulary.

At her mother's bidding Olympia ends her innocent romance with the Captain, coldly and cruelly, lest it be the occasion of a scandal. Almost at once it appears that the Captain is an imposter, an international swindler, wanted by the police. Those familiar with Molnar might be suspicious, but not the Princess or her daughter. As the price of his departure the Captain demands that Olympia become the active party to an affair. For the final act, Molnar—and Sidney Howard, who prepared the adaptation—has some twists of plot in reserve, paving the way for ironic reflections on the court circle in general and the Princess and her daughter in particular.

Mr. King carries off most of the honors with a quietly skilful characterization of the Captain. He dominates the action as it is intended that he should. Margaret Mullen emphasizes the cool aloofness of Olympia. Ara Gerald and Frances Bavier play more upon the garrulity of the Countess and the Princess than upon their social dignities. Hale Norcross is a fussily talkative Prince; William Whitehead an intentionally conventional Count; and Michael Linenthal a comic constabulary commandant. The play seems to be one of Molnar's minor efforts, but Mr. King's performance is interesting and the theater is an attractive place for summer playgoing.

E. F. M.

Third Term? Yes, Brewster Says

BANGOR, Maine (AP)—United States Representative Ralph O Brewster (R) of Maine declared "Almost everyone" in Washington agreed President Roosevelt could be re-nominated if he desired, and "most think he's willing."

In fact, added Mr. Brewster in a radio speech July 4, "It becomes increasingly apparent no one else can be nominated who would embody the issues for which the Administration has fought . . . No other New Dealer has the slightest chance. . . ."

Mr. Brewster, a declared United States Senate aspirant next year, believed New Dealers were "apparently reconciled" to the third-term handicap, and reported the "best opinion" in Washington expected conservative Democrats to "keep decidedly quiet" and even bolt if "reasonably sure of defeating the President. . . ."

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BOSTON

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GREER GARSON
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2 HOURS SMART SUBJECTS 2 NEWSREELS

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Kay Stammers Wins From Helen Jacobs at Wimbledon—Cotton and Little in Tie

Bobby Riggs And Cooke In Tennis Final

Today at Wimbledon

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 5 (AP)—Bobby Riggs of Chicago and Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., assured the United States of winning the all-England tennis championship today when Riggs overwhelmed Ferenc Puncec of Yugoslavia 6—2, 6—3, 6—4 and Cooke eliminated Henner Henkel of Germany, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4.

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 5 (AP) — United States champion Alice Marble and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge, Mass., advanced to the semifinals of women's singles in the all-England tennis championships yesterday but Helen Jacobs, four times American champion and finalist here last year, was soundly beaten by Britain's Kay Stammers, 6—2, 6—2.

The Berkeley (Calif.) veteran committed error after error. From the minute she started the match by losing her own service at love, she never looked like a winner.

Miss Marble, on the other hand, was invincible against Jadwiga Jedrzejowska of Poland, who had beaten her four out of six times in previous meetings. The San Francisco blond, the No. 1 seed, won at 6—1, 6—4, while Mrs. Fabyan, who suddenly has developed a better service and a faster forehand, commanded the play all the way against the French champion, Mrs. Rene Mathieu, whom she defeated, 6—4, 6—2.

In the entire match, which lasted only half an hour, Miss Jacobs held her service in but two games. She obviously was trying to serve to Miss Stammers' backhand, but the English southpaw stood far over on the court and thumped Helen's deliveries back for winners.

Women's Singles (Quarter-Final Round)

Kay Stammers, England, defeated Helen Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., 6—2, 6—2.
Alice Marble, San Francisco, defeated Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, Poland, 6—1, 6—4.
Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Cambridge, Mass., defeated Mrs. Rene Mathieu, France, 6—4, 6—2.

Men's Doubles (Third Round)

Bobby Riggs, Chicago, and Elwood Cooke, Portland, Ore., defeated P. V. Sherwood and George E. Godsell, Great Britain, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3.

Changes Forbidden In Semi-Pro Squad

NEW YORK, July 5 (AP)—The United States team that wins the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress tournament this year will not be allowed to change its squad before meeting the Puerto Rican champions in a series at San Juan, P. R., Sept. 7-13, Congress officials have announced.

The decision was made to conform with the decision of the island government that Guayamas, winner of the Puerto Rican semi-pro campaign, would enter the series with its squad unchanged.

Title winners in the 48 State tournaments will be allowed three player changes each before engaging in the national tournament at Wichita, Kan., Aug. 11-13. Personnel lists for the U. S. finals must be issued for all teams no later than Aug. 9.

Bill Hallahan, veteran southpaw, retired voluntarily.

Off to Hawaii

P. Pierce Sherry; KHJ-Don Lee

Left: James Flood's Dorade that won the 1936 Honolulu Race shown passing out of the shadow of the Golden Gate Bridge. Right: Dick Loynes, Long Beach, Calif., sportsman, points to the antennae aboard his 106-foot yawl Contender, which will serve as a floating radio transmitter base while en route as a contestant in the San Francisco-Honolulu yacht race which started July 4. With him are Lee Cooley, left, and Dave Young of the Mutual Don Lee Station KHJ in Los Angeles. Short-wave messages will be picked up from the Contender in Los Angeles, relayed to Los Angeles Station KHJ and fed to the Mutual coast-to-coast net Wednesdays and Saturdays between 9 and 9:30 p. m., P. S. T. A prearranged schedule for the Pacific Coast net listeners has also been arranged on a daily basis.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

'Calling All Scouts'

Caught between the bases . . . And whatever became of Tony Lazzeri? . . . A while back they said that the Giants couldn't win the National League pennant with Lou Chiozza at third base and Zeke Bonura at first . . . Perhaps they can't, but at the moment this pair is the toast of the Polo Grounds . . . Calling all scouts: Vergnani, outfielder with Dover in the Eastern Shore League, stole 25 bases in 40 games, getting 15 in successive attempts . . . "How come the Yankees didn't go adrift when Lou Gehrig stepped ashore?" asks a fan . . . Answer probably is: "Because Bill Dickey is the anchor of that ball club" . . . Bill at last is getting the credit he deserves.

♪ ♪ ♪

Less than an hour after Tommy Henrich, Yankees, ran into Catcher Gene Desautels, Red Sox, and knocked him out of the game, Tommy ran into the bleacher wall chasing a fly ball and did the same thing to himself . . . It won't be the same without Gehringer, Hubbell and Gehrig in the All-Star game . . . What's this—Maranville still playing? . . . More attractive than a World Series involving the Yankees—an Ebbets Field series between the Dodgers and Giants . . . Prediction—Bob Feller will pitch a no-hitter one of these nights . . . Clark Griffith, Washington's Old Fox, advocates a solid month of night ball for the American League.

Watson Clark, his southpaw hurling days over, is now president of the Reidsville Bi-State League club . . . Detroit announces that Freddy Hutchinson will remain at Toledo all season, despite the fact that the boy is doing fine work against those American Association hitters . . . Happy birthday to Bump Hadley, Yankees . . . Hal Schumacher, Giants, has played football on Doubleday Field, at Cooperstown . . . Butch Henline, the one-time catcher whose career was ended by an arm injury, is umpiring in the Southeastern League—and is on the way up . . . Butch runs a rooming house in Sarasota, near the spring training camp of the Red Sox.

♪ ♪ ♪

A New York scribe obliges with the information that Lou Gehrig will get better than $200 daily for riding the Yankee bench . . . But nobody is complaining, least of all the Yankees . . . The Phillies and Athletics have already worn out three home plates at Shibe Park . . . Al Schacht, the clown prince, filled 29 dates during the month of June . . . He is now on the Pacific Coast and tomorrow is scheduled to appear in Hollywood—the ball park, not the moving picture industry . . . Incidentally, there is a war on gamblers and gambling in the Hollywood park . . . Things we would like to see: Bob Quinn win a pennant in the National League—Connie Mack win at least one more in the American.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dusty Cooke is burning up the International League, with Rochester . . . When official averages were last released, Dominic Dallesandro, once of the Red Sox, was pacing Pacific Coast League batters . . . The Sox shipped him West in the Ted Williams deal, to San Diego . . . Right behind Dominic was Bill Sweeney, another one-time favorite at Fenway Park . . . A week ago Joe Di Maggio was hitting over .400 in the American League; an older brother, Vince, was at .312 with Kansas City; a younger brother, Dominic, was soaring at .376 with San Francisco . . . What a family! . . . A recent bulletin out of Commissioner Landis' office reveals that there are now 40 minor leagues in existence.

♪ ♪ ♪

Just 30 years ago Ty Cobb hit .377 for Detroit and stole 76 bases . . . Now an entire ball club doesn't steal that many . . . The Tigers, as a matter of fact, have uniformed 18 batting championships . . . Cobb won the crown 12 times, getting nine in a row . . . St. Petersburg is building a new spring stadium for the Yankees and Cardinals . . . It will be called Al Lang Field, after the widely known baseball ambassador of that city . . . Long George Kelly, now a coach with Boston's Bees, once hit four home runs and a double in one game in the minors—and says that the double was the hardest hit ball.

♪ ♪ ♪

If anyone asks you to name the leading relief pitcher in the majors, just answer: "Brown," and you won't be far off . . . Walter of the Giants, Mace of the Pirates and Clint of the White Sox are currently starring in rescue work . . . Washington correspondents are calling the Senators the Dodgers of the American League . . . It seems the Griffith club has acquired the habit of misjudging fly balls, stealing occupied bases and throwing away games . . . Bob Feller passed the 100 per cent strikeout level when he won his eleventh game of the season June 23—against the Athletics . . . Don Padgett, Cardinals, wanted to give up backstopping until Bill Dickey urged him to continue . . . Brooklyn would have paid $50,000 for Padgett a while back . . . Probably still would.

'Downhill Race' to Honolulu Radiocast From 'Contender'

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5 (AP)—Strictly on their own today were 26 trim racing yachts, somewhere off the Pacific Coast in a grey blanket of fog en route to Hawaii, 2,085 nautical miles to the southwest.

If the race followed the pattern of other such races, the sailboats were scattered over a wide area as skippers applied their own ideas of navigation to the prevailing northwesterly breeze.

While tens of thousands strained their eyes on Treasure Island and shore points, Clarence MacFarlane, Honolulu Commodore of the Transpacific Yacht Club, gave the starting signal yesterday that sent the graceful craft on their long journey.

Circe, a 61-foot cutter owned by Ray Cooke of Seattle, was first over the starting line, with Chubasco, the spanking new $80,000 boat of W. L. Stewart, Jr., Los Angeles, close behind.

First out the Golden Gate went Chubasco, followed closely by the Blitzen, only Eastern entry in the race. The 55-foot cutter, skippered by R. J. Reynolds of New York, won last year's Bermuda race.

By Robert K. Shellaby
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—To broadcast to the nation the classic yacht race between the Mainland and Hawaii as seen from aboard one of the entries, arrangements have been made for the "most extensive long-distance communication since the latest Byrd Expedition to Antarctica."

"Contender," the 106-foot yawl which placed second in this race in both 1926 and 1930, has been fitted out with one of the most intricate and expensive short-wave naval radio transmitters ever installed aboard a privately-owned yacht.

Rebroadcast

Nightly after the July 4 beginning of the race at Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay, the voices of the 15-man crew under Dick Lyons, the famous speedboat pilot who is captain and owner of Contender, are to be picked up by a privately owned 1,000-watt shortwave station here and rebroadcast through KHJ and the national network of the Mutual Broadcasting Company.

The prearranged schedule calls for as much distribution of the nightly messages as pick-up and relay factors will allow.

"Ham"

Aboard Contender in charge of radio is Bob Wallace, a widely "heard" short-wave operator or "ham." Here on the Mainland, the facilities of another radio amateur, Herbert Becker, are being enlarged for the coverage of the two-week race. Special directional antennas are being erected on four 70-foot masts, aimed at Honolulu, to receive a maximum signal. The radio system is two-way, with friends and relatives sending word-of-mouth messages nightly to the crew on the high seas.

Captain Loynes, of Long Beach, Calif., is possessor of 142 speedboat trophies, and former holder of the international speedboat record. His racing career began in 1923; he became Pacific Coast champion in 1925, national champion in 1926, and broke all records to become world's champion in 1927. Then, after breaking the world's mark 16 times in 1929, he built a "gold-cup" type which he named "California," and set the world's record of 63.64 m.p.h., holding it until 1937.

"Won in Shop"

Then he purchased "Contender," transferring his major interest to sailing craft. He says that "90 per cent of the motorboat races are won in the shop before the boat hits the water, whereas all sailing competitions are won in action."

Runner-up twice, Loynes's yawl was first built in 1905 at Kiel, in Germany, for the German Crown Prince, and was named "Armgard," later winning notable events in continental competitions.

After the fall of the Empire, the craft was brought to the United States, and renamed "Poinsetta." In 1926 it was runner-up to "Invader," owned by the late radio and automobile magnate Don Lee, whose California network forms the western portion of the Mutual system. Rebuilt and renamed, "Contender" also finished second in 1930.

By F. Pierce Sherry
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5—The "downhill run" to Honolulu is on with the fastest, most seaworthy sailing yachts this country has to offer competing in the dramatic Trans-Pacific Race which will be won within 12 days by the yacht with the most skillful skipper, and the most efficiently utilized gear.

This is the first time in the history of this race—the first of which was run in 1906—that the sleek, billowy sheeted ships have slid out through the Golden Gate to heel along the "great circle" course to Diamond Head.

Since the 1906 race staged by Clarence W. MacFarlane and H. H. Sinclair the longest recorded day's run in subsequent races was posted by the Schooner "Invader" (136 feet) in 1926. The record for the Trans-Pacific Race was made in 1923 by the schooner "Mariner" with an elapsed time of 11d. 14h. 46m.

2,085-Mile Course

However, this was from Santa Barbara, Calif., and the route was slightly longer (2,187 miles) than the present 1939 course (2,085 miles) which brings experts here to believe a new record will be established. It is hoped the next race—probably in 1941—will be held out of San Fancisco to attempt to break any mark set over the new course this year.

There is no real comparison for racing time out of Honolulu from here, but if one thumbs through the records of the old time barques such as the "Annie Johnson" one finds she was "stop-watched" in eight days and 16 hours. That's the only official mark today's streamlined sailors and their ships have to race at.

This race is, of course, officially sponsored by the Trans-Pacific Racing Club, but is put on by the Golden Gate International Exposition.

Foamy Pacific

One often wonders how these small boats ranging from about 30 feet to over 100 feet fare in the deep swells and steady blows of the foamy Pacific. There are many harrowing stories of heavy blows and others of little wind at all — but the amateur skippers, who are "professional" to the point of being more skilful in many instances than the "paid" captains, take it all with the wash at the rail and the green water over the bow.

As to size, there have been yachts in this race from as small as 27 feet to as long as 136 in over all length. But the Committee does insist that all entries be proven in seaworthiness, strongly rigged, well built, properly ballasted, with watertight cockpits and closed cabins.

"Boat to Beat"

Last champion (1936) James Flood's Dorade, a yawl of 52 feet over all length, is the "boat to beat" although pre-race dope in close-mouthed yachting circles had it that the Odyssey of San Francisco should cross the finish line for shortest time as she will be skippered by Myron Spaulding who slid the Dorade across the line first in 1936.

But anything can happen out on the broad, rolling Pacific. There are those who hold such ships as the Chubasco a 67-foot yawl with about 2,000 square feet of sail area, or the Seeweed a 73-foot schooner or the Blitzen a 55-foot cutter from the New York Yacht Club of any of the 20-odd others may win.

When the starter's gun boomed and these slim greyhounds of the sea sped across the starting line, all eyes of sailors and landlubbers left "on the beach" were focused on this spectacular contest as long as they could see the angled masts and white sails.

From here on in radio will tell the story with many a tale to be spun when the first sails are furled off the beach at Waikiki. Here's to deep water sailors and more of their dramatic exhibitions of seamanship!

And Talking of . . . Rowing

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Parker Brothers From the U. S. A.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, Eng.—Two American brothers, rowing for English clubs, are among the oarsmen who entered for Henley Royal Regatta (July 5-8) in this, the Centenary year of the world-famous function. They are Richard and Hugh Parker, products of Tabor Academy, for which great rowing school they both pulled mighty oars at Henley in 1936.

Now Richard—the heaviest man who has ever raced at Henley (220 lbs.)—appears as a contender for the Silver Goblets with P. N. Carpmael, and Hugh figures in the all-star eight representing that exclusive organization, the Leander Club.

With his entry for the Silver Goblets, Richard's name becomes associated with three different events on the classic Henley program. In 1936 as a schoolboy from Tabor, he raced in the Thames Cup competition, which is for crews that do not consider themselves fast enough to try for the Grand Challenge Cup; in 1938 he was in the eight that won the "Grand" for London Rowing Club; and now he figures in a pair-oar combination. In last year's final, Hugh was racing at No. 5 thwart for Trinity Hall, Cambridge, which lost to London in the deciding race for the Grand. So we had the unprecedented occurrence of two brothers from the United States opposing each other in the final for the outstanding "open" crew race in British rowing.

U. B. C. Member

Richard is a member of the Union Boat Club, Boston, Mass., and it was his great hope that this body would send a crew to contend here for the Grand this year in the Centenary Regatta. Unfortunately, the Union Boat Club could not be represented, so Richard came over for a holiday to England, where he was continuing his studies last year, and resumed his rowing with London R. C.

His arrival was too late, however, for him to take a seat in London's eight for the Grand, and it was thought that, instead, he might stroke a four to challenge at Henley for the Steward's Cup.

Several experimental quartets were tried out and then Parker and Carpmael were withdrawn from the experiments, to form a Goblets pair, with Parker at stroke, Carpmael at bow.

One of Best Known

Meanwhile, brother Hugh, who is still up at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, was being drafted out of his college crew in order to row for Leander, which was particularly desirous of putting onto the water a really strong eight against specially formidable opposition from overseas in this the Centenary Henley year.

Hugh is one of the best-known characters in contemporary British rowing. We first saw him in action here in 1936, when he and his brother were prominent among the Tabor heavyweights, and after that he went up to Cambridge University.

There he distinguished himself more than somewhat. Not only in crews but as a single sculler. Becoming, as you may recall, the first American winner of the hundred years old race for the Colquhoun Sculls, the fifth oldest amateur race on the British rowing calendar.

After this success last November in what is considered to be the sculling championship of the Cam River, Hugh gave his full attention to crew-racing, and, after figuring well in the University Trial Eights, he gained the highest honor obtainable in British Varsity rowing—the "Blue" awarded for participation in the best-known sports event in the whole wide world, the intervarsity boat race from Putney to Mortlake. He was No. 5 in the whippy light Blue crew that confounded the prophets by leading all the way and gaining a most decisive victory by four lengths.

Holiday Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

LINCOLN, Neb.—Blaine Rideout scores upset victory in 1,500 meters at A. A. U. senior track championships, beating Chuck Fenske, Lou Zamperini and Glenn Cunningham in 3:51.5. Four meet records fall as Fred Wolcott wins 200-meter low hurdles in 22.9 seconds; Greg Rice wins 5,000 meters in 14:50.9; Phil Fox throws discus 172ft 4½in. and New York A. C. team takes 400 meters relay in 41 seconds. San Francisco Olympic Club captures team honors with 45 points.

♪ ♪ ♪

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland—Jim Bruen, Ireland, wins qualifying medal in British open golf championship with 69-69—138, four strokes ahead of Lawson Little and Henry Cotton.

♪ ♪ ♪

WIMBLEDON, Eng. — Kay Stammers upsets Helen Jacobs, 6—2, 6—2, to enter semifinals of Wimbledon tennis tourney with Alice Marble, Sarah Palfrey Fabyan and Hilda Krahwinkel Sperling.

♪ ♪ ♪

MANCHESTER, Vt. — Dick Chapman defeats Tommy Tailer on 20th hole to win Francis Ouimet Silver Anniversary golf Tourney.

♪ ♪ ♪

GLEN COVE, N. Y.—Wayne Sabin defeats Ernie Sutter, 6—8, 6—4, 7—5, 6—4, in final of Nassau Country Club invitation tennis tournament.

♪ ♪ ♪

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A. Ronald Lubin and Robert Low, seeded third and seventh in Eastern intercollegiate tennis championships, eliminated by Doug Imhoff and Carlton Rodd.

♪ ♪ ♪

HAMPTON, Va. — George R. Schraftt, driving Christie 111, takes Virgina Gold Cup motorboat race, winning two heats.

♪ ♪ ♪

PICTON, Ont. — Jack (Pop) Cooper, of Kansas City, Mo., broke world record for a 225-cubic inch displacement hydroplane boat in his Tops III, speeding over a measured mile on Lake Ontario at an average speed of 87.485 m. p. h.

♪ ♪ ♪

MEXICO, D. F.—Australia completed a clean sweep of its first-round Davis Cup series against Mexico when Adrian Quist and Jack Bromwich won the concluding singles matches.

Quist trounced Daniel Hernandez in straight sets, 11—9, 6—3, 6—2, while Bromwich won even more easily from Eugenio Tapia, 6—1, 6—3, 6—1.

The Australians clinched the series and the right to play the Philippines in the second round when Quist and Bromwich took the doubles.

♪ ♪ ♪

GLENDIVE, Mont.—Husky Clarence Giles completed his 288-mile world record-breaking swim down the Yellowstone River from Billings to Glendive at 6 p. m. (8 p. m., E. S. T.) Monday. He had been in the water 77½ hours.

Henry Cotton Is Most Interesting In British Open

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland, July 5 (AP)—The most interesting figure in this British open—and every golf tournament he enters—is Henry "King" Cotton. His lack of warmth has made him respected but little known by the British golfing public.

As he showed by ramming out a 69 yesterday to tie with Lawson Little at 142 for second low score among the qualifiers, four strokes behind the brilliant Irish amateur, Jim Bruen, Marse Henry has just as good a chance as any to win the tournament.

Cool Golf

But it's not only his cool, calculating golf that is interesting. It's the figure of the man who, experts fervently proclaim, is the greatest Briton to play the game since the war.

He has been named captain of the British Ryder Cup team to visit the United States in November and it's typical of him that he doesn't know whether he will make the trip. His approaching marriage and the fact he doesn't "hit it off" too well with some of the other pros are given as reasons for his remaining indecision. Another unspoken one is that he is making enough money right now.

Estimate

Estimates on what Henry collects a year range from $10,000 to $30,000. He sells clubs and gloves, runs a golf school. He never talks about his earnings, but a big house, butler, chauffeur and Saville Row clothes speak pretty loudly.

Contrary to rumor, he is civil and affable to newspaper men nowadays, although in the flush of his first fame his attitude would have warmed Bill Terry's chilly clavicle. Nowadays he drops around to pass the time of day as nice as anything.

Learned in Barn

"Well, I worked for everything I've got," he said. "When I was learning I used to rig up a net in a barn at home and practice iron shots by the hour. It was pretty cold in that barn sometimes, but I've made that work pay."

He is six feet, one-half inch when he stands up out of his habitual stoop, and weighs 182. He can play faultless golf all week and never mind it. As a youngster he had a tendency to get irritated when things went wrong, but he's overcome that now at 32.

The best part of his game? "My driving," said Henry, who modestly added he doesn't top or hook—ever.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Results July 4

International League
Newark 2-1, Jersey City 0-5.
Syracuse 5-8, Baltimore 9-1.
Buffalo 4-3, Toronto 2-4.
Rochester 3-4, Montreal 2-1.

American Association
Indianapolis 4-7, Louisville 2-3.
Kansas City 6-6, Milwaukee 3-0.
Columbus 7, Toledo 6.
St. Paul 9-1, Minneapolis 8-6.

Pacific Coast League
San Diego 5-3, Los Angeles 0-2.
Sacramento 3-4, San Francisco 1-3.
Portland 11-2, Oakland 5-4.
Seattle 11-13, Hollywood 4-4.

Texas League
Houston 4-2, Beaumont 2-8.
Tulsa 10-3, Oklahoma City 1-1.
Fort Worth 4-9, Dallas 2-5.
Shreveport 8-4, San Antonio 2-6.

Southern Association
Atlanta 10-1, Chattanooga 8-7.
New Orleans 3-6, Birmingham 8-2.
Knoxville 11-4, Nashville 9-13.
Little Rock 3-3, Memphis 2-1.

Eastern League
Albany 7-1, Binghamton 6-3.
Wilkes-Barre 2-1, Scranton 8-7.
Springfield 6-3, Hartford 5-11.
Williamsport 5-4, Elmira 1-3.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	41	25	.621
New York	37	27	.544
St. Louis	35	34	.507
Chicago	37	34	.521
Brooklyn	32	33	.508
Pittsburgh	31	32	.492
Boston	30	33	.482
Philadelphia	19	43	.306

Results July 3
St. Louis 3, Chicago 3.
Only game scheduled.

Results July 4
Boston 3, New York 1.
Boston 10, New York 2.
Cincinnati 7, Pittsburgh 4.
Pittsburgh 4, Cincinnati 3.
Brooklyn 6, Philadelphia 3.
Brooklyn 8, Philadelphia 6.
St. Louis 8, Chicago 4.
Chicago 3, St. Louis 2.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	52	17	.754
Boston	37	23	.597
Cleveland	36	31	.537
Detroit	37	32	.536
Chicago	35	32	.522
Washington	29	43	.403
Philadelphia	26	42	.382
St. Louis	19	49	.279

Results July 3
Chicago 8, St. Louis 3.
Cleveland 4, Detroit 3.
Only games scheduled.

Results July 4
Washington 3, New York 2.
New York 11, Washington 1.
Chicago 7, St. Louis 3.
Chicago 7, St. Louis 4.
Detroit 4, Cleveland 0.
Boston 17, Philadelphia 7.
Boston 18, Philadelphia 12.

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Bees' Shortstop Should Have Been Included in All-Star Line-Up—Lou Honored

Miller Makes Hartnett's All-Star Choice Look Bad

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Even the New York baseball writers admitted today that Manager Gabby Hartnett "booted" one when he left Eddie Miller off the National League All-Star squad. Falling in line with the usual practice of his circuit, that of stressing defense, Gabby named Bill Jurges of the Giants among his infielders as shortstop insurance. But those who witnessed that holiday double-header at the Hive yesterday insist that Jurges does not belong in the same ball park with the freshman flash of the Bees.

As Boston won both ends of the twin bill, running their winning streak to six games, Miller gave a rare defensive exhibition. He handled 10 chances without an error, started one double play and was the pivot man in two others. Not only that, Eddie has been playing that brand of ball since the beginning of the season. In the final play of the afternoon, the young shortstop purposely dropped a line drive and started a lightning double out, proving that he can judge a situation as well as a bad hop.

Let Winning Run Score

To make Miller look all the better, Jurges played a sloppy game on the New York side. With the winning run on third base in the opener, and the infield pulled in, Bill took a soft grounder and played it like I would. First he started to throw to second base; then he turned and caught the batter at first, all the time letting the big run score. However, Mr. Hartnett's decision is made and Miller must wait until next year, at least, for a crack at All-Star glory.

The Bees today were in the midst of a collection of streaks. Needless to say, they are welcome. Since the return of Tony Cuccinello to second base, the club has engineered an amazing and highly acceptable transformation, until it now appears as if the pennant race has just begun. And Manager Casey Stengel has seen streaks play the leading role in this new Hive drama.

Six in a Row for Bees

Since June 25 the Stengels have won eight games and lost only one, and have now taken six straight. They have won their last three double-headers. They have captured six in a row from the Giants, and have not been beaten by the Terrymen since April 23. Debs Garms and Al Lopez have hit in eight straight games and Al Simmons in seven. There seems no end to the successive accomplishments of the Bostonians. In the most recent seven games, Garms has batted .452 and Simmons .464. Few people knew it, but Garms labored for several weeks with an injured hand, which naturally hindered his work at the plate.

Milt Shoffner had a novel experience yesterday. The Bees scored some runs for him. Milt was beginning to wonder what his mates had against him. Although he was hurling remarkable ball, the rest of the gang had a run famine on his work days. But no more. The big left-hander won his initial '39 contest when the Bees put on an eight-run eighth inning in the second half of that twin bill. Danny MacFayden took the opener for his sixth triumph and, incidentally, his third in a row. He has defeated the Giants three times this year in three attempts. All of which must be particularly disturbing to Mr. Terry.

Tabor Hit Four

By way of keeping the statistics up to date, the Bees today were still in seventh place, but only four games removed from the first division. After this afternoon's final with the Giants, the locals enjoy an off day and then plunge into a four-game series with the Phillies.

As the touring Red Sox continued the series at Philadelphia, Jim Tabor was their man of the hour. For on the holiday the third baseman crashed the record books by hitting four home runs against the best pitching Connie Mack could offer. Only two other players, Earl Averill and Jimmy Foxx, have connected four times in a double-header. As two of the clouts came with the bases loaded, Jim also equalled a record established by Tony Lazzeri in 1936, also at Shibe Park. Tabor batted across nine runs in the second game.

The top of the Red Sox batting order is heavier, offensively, than any other in the American League. Bobby Doerr today was hitting .320, Doc Cramer .332 and Foxx .351. Ted Williams now paces the circuit with 65 runs driven home. Foxx, of course, paces the hitters. It only Joe Cronin had the pitchers!

Local Box Scores

Bees

July 4

FIRST GAME

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Garms rf	3	0	2	2	0	0	0
Cooney cf	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hassett 1b	3	0	0	0	10	2	0
Simmons lf	4	1	1	2	3	0	0
West cf, rf	4	1	1	1	4	0	0
Cuccinello, 2b	1	1	1	1	2	2	0
Majeski 3b	4	0	2	3	1	2	0
*Warstler 3b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miller ss	3	0	0	0	3	4	0
Lopez c	4	0	1	1	3	1	0
MacFayden p	4	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	30	3	8	10	27	12	0

NEW YORK	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Chiozza 3b	4	0	0	0	1	1	0
Jurges ss	4	1	2	3	1	1	0
Danning c	4	0	2	3	3	1	0
Ott rf	3	0	1	1	3	0	0
Bonura 1b	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
Demaree cf	4	0	1	1	4	0	0
Moore lf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Kampouris 2b	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
Salvo p	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
Hubbell p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	1	6	8	24	7	0

*Ran for Majeski in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2		—3
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Runs batted in, Danning, Majeski, 2, Lopez. Left on base, Boston 9, New York 5. Two-base hits, Jurges, Danning, Simmons, Majeski. Sacrifice hit, Garms. Stolen base, Garms. Base on balls, by Salvo 3, by MacFayden 2, by Hubbell 1. Struck out, by Salvo 4, by MacFayden 3, by Hubbell 1. Double play, Hassett, Miller and Hassett. Wild pitch, Salvo. Hits, off Salvo, 8 in 7 1-3 innings; off Hubbell, 0 in 2-3 inning. Losing pitcher, Salvo. Time, 2h. 2m. Umpires, Campbell, Stark and Goetz.

SECOND GAME

Boston	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Garms rf	4	1	2	2	3	0	0
Cooney cf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hassett 1b	4	1	1	1	11	0	0
Simmons lf	4	2	3	5	0	0	2b
West cf, lf	4	1	2	3	5	0	1
Cuccinello 2b	4	1	1	1	2	2	1
Majeski 3b	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Warstler 3b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miller ss	3	1	2	2	1	6	0
Lopez c	3	1	1	1	4	1	0
Shoffner p	3	1	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	33	10	14	16	27	11	3

NEW YORK	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Chiozza 3b	4	1	1	1	0	1	0
Jurges ss	4	1	0	0	1	3	1
Danning c	4	0	2	3	3	1	0
Ott rf	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Bonura 1b	4	0	0	0	10	2	1
Demaree cf	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Seeds lf	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
Whitehead 2b	3	0	0	0	3	4	0
Lohrman p	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
Melton p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Castleman p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	31	2	5	6	24	14	2

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	8		—10
New York	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6—2

Runs batted in, Danning 2, Garms, West 2, Shoffner, Hassett, Simmons, Majeski 2, Lopez. Left on base, Boston 3, New York 3. Two-base hit, Danning. Three-base hit, Simmons. Sacrifice hits, Lopez, Miller. Base on balls, by Shoffner, by Castleman. Struck out, by Shoffner 3, by Lohrman 3. Double plays, Jurges and Bonura; Bonura, Jurges and Bonura; Cuccinello, Miller, Cuccinello and Hassett. Wild pitch, Castleman. Hits, off Lohrman, 9 in 7 1-3 innings; off Melton, 0 in 0 inning; off Coffman, 0 in 1-3 inning. Losing pitcher, Lohrman. Time, 2h. 12m. Umpires, Stark, Goetz and Campbell. Attendance 14,694.

Red Sox

July 4

FIRST GAME

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Doerr 2b	6	3	3	7	1	1	0
Carey 2b	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Cramer cf	6	2	3	4	3	0	0
Foxx 1b	6	4	2	2	5	0	0
Williams, rf	4	3	2	5	5	0	0
Cronin ss	6	1	2	5	2	2	0
Finney lf	5	1	2	2	1	0	0
Tabor 3b	5	2	3	7	2	2	0
Desautels c	5	0	1	1	6	0	0
Dickman p	3	1	1	1	0	1	0
Heving p	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	47	17	20	35	27	7	0

PHILADELPHIA	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Gantenbein 2b	4	0	2	2	2	3	1
Ambler ss	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
*Moses	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Newsome ss	3	0	1	2	0	1	0
Siebert 1b	4	1	1	1	9	1	0
Johnson lf	4	1	1	4	1	0	0
Tipton lf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hayes c	4	1	1	4	4	0	0
Chapman cf	5	1	2	5	5	1	0
Miles rf	5	1	2	2	1	0	0
Lodigiani 3b	5	1	3	3	1	0	0
Pippen p	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Ross p	3	1	1	1	0	0	0
†Collins	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dean p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	47	7	15	25	27	10	2

*Batted for Ambler in third inning.
†Batted for Ross in seventh inning.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	4	0	6	0	0	3	3	1	0	—17
Philadelphia	0	0	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	—7

Runs batted in, Foxx, Williams 3, Cronin 4, Doerr 4, Cramer, Finney 2, Tabor 2, Ross, Moses, Siebert, Chapman, Johnson 2, Hayes. Two-base hits, Doerr, Cramer, Tabor, Newsome. Home runs, Williams, Cronin, Chapman, Johnson, Hayes, Doerr, Tabor. Sacrifices, Siebert, Heving. Left on base, Boston 6, Philadelphia 10. Base on balls, by Heving, by Ross 2. Struck out, by Dickman 5, by Ross 2, by Dean. Hits, off Dickman, 9 in 4 innings, none out in fifth; off Heving, 6 in 5 innings; off Pippen, 9 in 2 2-3 innings; off Ross, 9 in 4 1-3 innings; off Dean, 2 in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher, by Dickman, Gantenbein. Winning pitcher, Heving. Losing pitcher, Pippen. Time, 2h. 31m. Umpires, Grieve, Summers and Kolls.

SECOND GAME

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Doerr 2b	6	1	2	2	3	5	0
Cramer cf	6	2	2	3	1	0	0
Foxx 1b	4	3	2	2	13	2	0
Williams rf	4	2	1	2	3	0	0
Cronin ss	5	1	1	2	2	4	0
Finney lf	5	3	2	2	2	0	1
Tabor 3b	4	5	3	12	0	4	0
Peacock c	5	1	2	4	2	0	0
Rich p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weaver p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Desautels	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Galehouse p	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	42	18	15	28	27	16	2

PHILADELPHIA	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Gantenbein 2b	5	1	2	2	4	1	0
Ambler ss	5	1	2	2	1	5	1
*Moses	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siebert 1b	4	2	1	2	4	2	1
Johnson lf	2	1	2	2	1	0	0
Collins lf	3	1	1	1	0	0	0
Brucker c	4	1	2	4	5	1	0
Chapman cf	5	1	0	0	3	0	0
Miles rf	4	1	3	4	2	0	0
Nagel 3b	4	2	1	2	1	1	0
Caster p	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Dean p	2	1	1	1	0	0	0
Nelson p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	42	13	15	20	27	9	2

*Batted for Weaver in fifth inning.
†Batted for Ambler in ninth inning.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	2	6	0	3	4	0	1	2	—18
Philadelphia	3	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	1	—12

Runs batted in, Peacock 3, Foxx 3, Tabor 9, Desautels, Cronin, Gantenbein, Johnson 2, Brucker 2, Chapman, Miles, Dean. Two-base hits, Cronin, Siebert, Brucker 2, Peacock 2, Williams, Miles, Cramer, Nagel. Home runs Tabor 3, Stolen base, Collins. Sacrifices, Cronin, Nagel. Double plays, Brucker, Gantenein, Siebert and Gantenbein; Cronin, Doerr and Foxx; Cronin and Foxx. Left on base, Boston 6, Philadelphia 8. Base on balls, by Wilson, by Weaver 2, by Galehouse, by Caster 3, by Dean 3, by Nelson 2. Struck out, by Weaver, by Galehouse, by Caster, by Nelson 3. Hits, off Rich, 4 in 1-3 inning; off Wilson, 6 in 2 innings; off Weaver, 3 in 1 2-3 innings; off Galehouse, 2 in 5 innings; off Caster, 7 in 3 innings; off Dean, 3 in 2 innings (none out in sixth); off Nelson, 5 in 4 innings. Passed ball, Peacock. Winning pitcher, Galehouse. Losing pitcher, Dean. Time 2h. 50m. Umpires, Summers, Kolls and Grieve. Attendance, 22,030.

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News Shots From the Sports Reel

Wide World

Left: Wimbledon, Eng.—Kay Stammers of England, who eliminated Helen Jacobs, United States, 6—2, 6—2, in the quarterfinals, July 4. Miss Stammers meets Sarah Palfrey Fabyan next. Center: New York—Lou Gehrig Day was staged at Yankee Stadium on July 4, when the Yankees and Senators played a holiday double-header. Photo shows Gehrig with bowed head as he received an ovation and gifts. Right: Philadelphia—Eddie Collins, Jr., like his famous parent, has started his organized baseball career with the Athletics. The son of the master second baseman of yesteryear was with the A's at Shibe Park July 4 as they played the Boston Red Sox. Collins, Sr., is general manager of the Red Sox. Young Collins was captain of the Yale team this year and was an outstanding fielder in college ranks. Previously he starred with the Episcopal Academy nine.

Eastern Slope Tennis Tourney In Debut Today

NORTH CONWAY, N. H., July 5 (AP)—Wayne Sabin, of Portland, Ore., one of the nation's top-ranking net stars, drew Robert Cunningham, of Exeter, N. H., for his first-round match today, in the first annual gold rockets tournament, big-time tennis debut in the Eastern Slope region.

A field of 32 players was entered in the tournament, with Harvey D. Gibson, New York banker and sportsman, as host.

Pairings

Hal Surface, of Kansas City, seeded second behind Sabin, was down against Tom Stokes, of Baton Rouge, La., in his first-round test, while Ernie Sutter of New Orleans, seeded No. 3, was to play Hendrick Kulik, Salem, Mass., and John Doeg, of Newark, N. J., seeded fourth, was to engage Franklin Hunt, of Portland, Maine.

Beside these stars, the field also included Frank Shields, of New York, Doeg's opponent in the 1931 national final; Henry Prusoff, of Seattle, Wash., and a host of other top-notch players.

Doubles Team Repeats

WORCESTER, Mass., July 5 (AP)—The supremacy of H. Holbrook Hyde and John Gow, of Hartford, Conn., over Bay State tennis doubles teams stood reaffirmed today.

Perennial winners of the New England title, Hyde and Gow retained their Massachusetts crown yesterday by winning in straight sets from Robert and Harold Freedman, of Springfield, 6—1, 6—4, 6—2.

Bob Decker, of Clinton, won the singles by deIeating Charles Swanson, of Providence, R. I., 6—1, 8—6, 7—5. Swanson eliminated last year's winner, Paul Guibord, of Melrose, Monday.

Wooderson Returns

PLYMOUTH, Eng., July 3 (AP)—Sydney Wooderson, holder of the official world record for the mile, returned from the United States today and said he preferred not to discuss the Princeton mile, in which he finished last in a field of five.

"It's better forgotten," he said.

"Of course, I was disappointed," added the little London solicitor, "but I don't want to stir up any bad feeling. If only Fenske (Chuck Fenske, winner of the Princeton race) and the others would come over to England for an international meet. . . ."

Sydney said he never even had thought of protesting the result of the race on the ground that he had been fouled. "I had a great time and received wonderful hospitality," he concluded.

Royal Visitor Wins at 'Head; Adams First in Puritan Cup

By Wendell Davis

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Royalty or not, these Scandanavians can sail boats!

Up on the North Shore yesterday morning, a royal Norwegian took the helm o John Lawrence's former Roosevelt Bowl champion, Moose, and this modern exponent of the Norsemen, after changing his more august spangles to the traditional sport shirt, yachting hat and slacks, swooped down on the unsuspecting Thirty Square Meter sailors, 10 yachts strong, and pointed Moose's stern at the entire fleet.

It was Crown Prince Olav of Norway, Boston's most favored holiday visitor over the week end.

Pre-race gossip said that the Prince might take the helm of Moose—just "for the publicity of the thing, because he probably isn't a very expert skipper."

The booming of the starting cannon put an end to all such conjecture. The faint resound of the winning salute, drowned by the salvo of the whistles and horns of yachts, was another acknowledgement of the pre-race fallacies that the Prince would not take an active part.

"Charlie Ad" Wins

Close observation of the "Squeaks" encounter shows Moose winning as a result of clever strategy and "hard sailing." Taking the sea route and jumping to an early lead in that division, the Prince found fresher air out where the swells roll, and then tacked to cover the shore line division, headed by Charles P. Curtis' new Swedish-built, Ellen, sailed by Art Shuman. Moose covered Ellen at this point, and rounded the windward mark by a minute and half margin.

A bit of intricate off-leeward work on the part of Prince Olav not only discouraged Ellen's spinnaker challenge, but stretched Moose's lead by three minutes at the finish.

Sharing the headline honors with the Prince, was the veteran Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy, who scored his third Puritan Cup win in this year's running of the Eastern Yacht Club's famous event at the 'Head yesterday.

Adams skippered his Eight-Meter sloop, Thisbe, to a down-the-wind spectacular three-second victory over Harold S. Wheelock's Q boat, Cara Mia, chalking up the first meter win over the Universal ratings. Adams' other wins had been scored back in the nineties.

Nancy Leiter was third in the Puritan Cup division with her Eight-Meter Venture. Tioga Too, the Noyes boys' trim sloop, was division B winner, while Henry A. Morse Jr's Grenadier took the Cleopatra's Barge trophy in the schooners.

Tiller Talk

The largest fleet of the season sailed under South Boston's burgee yesterday in the regular inter-club meeting of the Boston Bay fleets. A starting fleet of 146 craft battled an outgoing tide and a streaky northwest wind in a day of racing that provided close finishes all along the line.

♦ ♦ ♦

Most thrilling finish of the afternoon occurred when Herbie Allbright over-hauled Kenny Patten in the Indian Class to win. Patten went off by himself on the windward-homeward leg to accumulate a long lead until Allbright's Osseo crossed tacks and received the benefit of two shifts in the fluky going to ease across out in front. Jimmy Bonney squeezed in third ahead of Mohawk.

♦ ♦ ♦

Never before has the Indian Class witnessed such a close scrap for the leadership. As a result of yesterday's encounter, a triple tie for first place ensued with Bonney, Harry Colburn's Mohawk and Chick Graf, who received an eighth, all knotted.

♦ ♦ ♦

George Rolt sailed Oriental to its first win over the Manchester 18-footers . . . Oriental is under new ownership, Leslie Miller bought the Quincy Challenge Cup winner, and the slippery sloop belongs to the Squantum Yacht Club . . . Harry McDonough continued his Snipe monopoly with another triumph . . . Fred Sterling defeated 15 other Winthrop Hustlers . . . Jim Smollett's Malibu was the Star class winner.

♦ ♦ ♦

Laura Cooney Thomas continued her undefeated status in her Manchester 18-footer at Sandy Bay yesterday . . . She has yet to lose a race this year . . . Jim Holt's Marauder won again in the O's at Hingham . . . Ben Smith proved he was still Annisquam's Triangle Class skipper with his triumph yesterday.

Sporting Around the Hub

Swimming Pool Inaugural at Longwood

Tomorrow afternoon, the Longwood Cricket Club inaugurates a new field, swimming, when it opens its new Palmer E. Presbrey swimming pool midst colorful ceremonies.

The addition of the swimming pool is another step in Longwood's attempt to make more comfortable its facilities to not only its own members, but to constant summer visitors and tournament entrants.

Tomorrow's festivities include a one-hour program of invitation events, spiced by the inclusion of many local star swimmers. Besides special racing events, eight members of the Boston Swimming Association will make stars in the water and other difficult manoeuvers under the direction of Gussie Schnabel, former distance champion.

Longwood's swimming instructor is Earle Spencer of Springfield College, 1924. He coached for five years at the Boston Y. M. C. A., nine years at Whitinsville and in three years at Posse his girls have hung up 39 straight dual-meet victories.

♦ ♦ ♦

Boston Olympets will be endeavoring to continue their recent winning streak of two games when they meet the Massachusetts softball champions from Springfield, the Fisk Rubber Girls, tomorrow night at the Boston Garden. The preliminary game will find the opening of the newly organized Metropolitan League in the meeting of the Gardenias and the Totem Pole Girls of Norumbega Park.

♦ ♦ ♦

Seedings in the Eastern Slopes tennis tournaments which started today at North Conway, N. H., placed Wayne Sabin, Portland, Oregon, at the No. 1 post. Hal Surface of Kansas City was seeded second, Ernie Sutter, New Orleans, third, and Johnny Doeg, Newark, fourth.

It will be interesting to watch the results of the tourney in respect to this unusual (from the standpoint of national ranking) seeding list. Probably the committee feels that recent showings should warrant better recognition on the part of Surface, Doeg and Sutter; yet national ranking for a year is usually preferred.

♦ ♦ ♦

A week from today Bostonians and New Englanders will be provided most unusual entertainment. At Fenway Park, Old Timers Day holds sway, and from present indications, this year's event presages much entertainment. For special interest, Lowell Thomas' famous soft ball aggregation, the Nine Old Men, will feature one of the games.

♦ ♦ ♦

Bill Fleming of Sandy Burr and Charley Davidson of Wellesley carded 72s yesterday to deadlock for gross honors in a field of 98 in the annual M. G. A. open at Pine Brook Valley Country Club.

♦ ♦ ♦

Bob Decker Clifton became the new Massachusetts state open singles champion yesterday when he defeated Charles Swanson, Pawtucket, R. I., 6—1, 8—6, 7—5, at the Worcester Country Club. H. Holbrook Hyde and John Gow of Hartford, Conn., won the doubles tourney by ousting Harold and Robert Freeman, Springfield, 6—1, 6—4, 6—2.

Scottish Games Attract 18,000 In Connecticut

GREENWICH, Conn., July 5 (AP)—A record attendance estimated at 18,000 persons witnessed the 15th annual Cowal Games sponsored by the Round Hill Scottish Games Association yesterday on the estate of Charles A. Moore.

Nine States and the Dominion of Canada were represented, including Ohio, Michigan, Massachusetts, and Virginia.

The Ford Caledonian Band of Detroit, Mich., won the pipe band competition open to bands that had not won since 1935.

Gold Medal to Duncan

George Duncan of Denrow, Mich., won the gold medal offered by the Cowal Association of Scotland in the Class A pipers' contest.

In the Class B division the silver medal offered by the Royal Scottish Society was won by Malcolm McNaught of Lockmoore, Mich.

John D. MacEwan of New Rochelle, N. Y., won first prize for tossing the caber. He holds the United States championship and his mark this year was 28 feet.

Andrew M. Sinclair of Providence, R. I., won first prize as the best dressed Highlander.

Leading Scorers In Lincoln Meet

LINCOLN, Neb., July 5 (AP) — Leading team point winners in the Senior AAU track and field meet yesterday:

San Francisco Olympic Club, 45 points; New York Athletic Club, 36; Shore A. C., Eiberon, N. J., 10; Penn State and Michigan, 9 each; Rice, Indiana, Southern California Athletic Association, 8 each; Nebraska, 6; Maine, Milrose Athletic Association, New York, 5 each; Grand Street Boys' Association, New York, 4.

Softball!

CHICAGO, July 5 (AP)—They call it softball, but this group of Chicago boys played it the hard way in an Independence Day Marathon test.

The two teams—Gunga Dins and the Dixies—began the game at sunrise and intended to play to sunset, but an umpire called the contest off at noon after 75 innings. The Gungas led, 77 to 68!

John Merlo, playground director, disclosed at the game's conclusion that he planned the marathon so that the boys would be too tired to play with fireworks the remainder of the holiday.

Pearce to Defend

TORONTO (CP)—Bob Pearce of Hamilton, Ont., world's professional sculling champion, said he expected to defend his title at the Canadian National Exhibition here in September against Joe Burk of Philadelphia.

Burk, regarded as the greatest present-day amateur, will defend his diamond sculls title at Henley, England.

Tremendous Tribute Paid Gehrig in Yankee Stadium

NEW YORK, July 5 (AP)—The husky figure climbed slowly up the old wooden stairs back of the Yanks' dugout, shoulders bent, and torn by sobs.

This was Lou Gehrig leaving the most dramatic moment of his life. Back of him, 61,808 fans, piled on Yankee Stadium's tiered sides, cheered till the rafters shook, and out on the field a big, round-faced, flat-nosed fellow stood, as tears rolled down his cheeks.

He was Babe Ruth, the one-and-only, who had just voiced for everyone their feeling about Lou.

Ruth to Aid

He had gone over, put one of this big arms around Gehrig's shoulders and patted Lou once or twice, trying to get him to stifle the emotion which had broken him up right out there on the ball field.

"C'mon, kid," the Babe whispered through his tears. "C'mon kid, buck up now. We're all with you."

That was what everyone had been trying to say to Gehrig for an hour during all that ceremony which marked "Lou Gehrig Appreciation Day" at the Stadium yesterday. The fans had been trying to; so had his teammates—those of the current Yanks and those of the '27 World Champions—and so had the baseball writers. But there was no one who could—or should—have said it like the Bam.

Straight Games

All around them were players of the current club and those of the past generation of world beaters. They had gathered, these old-timers, from the four corners of the country to do honor to old Lou, the Iron Horse. Through 14 years he chalked up sports' most amazing endurance record of 2,130 straight games in action.

So the club, thanks to President Ed Barrow, put on the show for Lou yesterday before the biggest crowd of the year. And old-timers unanimously agreed there has never been such a heartfelt scene on the diamond.

Sentimental Fellow

For Lou, a sentimental sort of fellow anyway, it was too much. Even before the speechmaking and presentations of gifts on the field, he was overcome in the clubhouse. "There hasn't been a day since I came up that I wasn't anxious to get in uniform and out on the field," he said. "But today I wish I was anywhere but in this stadium."

Afterward, on the field, he stood surrounded by gifts from the club, his teammates, the baseball writers, the Old Timers' Association of Denver, the Stadium employees and the New York Giants, and said a few words into the loud-speaker system. Several times his voice broke and a sob escaped as he announced, "Today I consider myself the luckiest man on the face of the earth."

He waved an arm at the old teammates, fellows like Ruth and Tony Lazzeri and Herb Pennock, Earl Combs, Wally Shang, Benny Bengough, Bob Shawkey, Bob Meusel, Mark Koenig, Joe Dugan, George Pipgras and the rest.

Ekwanok Tourney Won by Chapman

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 5 (AP)—Dick Chapman, outstanding young amateur golfer from Greenwich, Conn., who hadn't been born when Francis Ouimet won his first national amateur golf championship here 25 years ago, today carried home the winner's trophy in a tournament held to commemorate Ouimet's achievement.

Chapman, who holds the French amateur title, won the trophy yesterday at the 20th hole of his final match with Tommy Tailer, Jr., of New York and Newport, R. I.

It was an unusually close match, neither player being able to win more than two holes, the other 14 being halved over the regulation distance. Chapman shot a par 70 for the Ekwanok course, only to find himself all even. Then he scored a par and a birdie 3—the latter as a result of a 250-yard brassie shot to within five feet of the second extra hole—and sank the putt for victory.

R. I. Swimmers Dominate Meet

ANTHONY, R. I., July 5 (AP)—Rhode Island swimmers dominated New England A. A. U. championship events yesterday as two entrants from Providence and one from Pawtucket won titiles.

Doris Brennan and George Gibbons, both of Providence, walked off with the 880-yard freestyle and 220-yard breaststroke crowns in their divisions, while Bill Ryan, of Pawtucket, was the victor in the junior 100-yard backstroke.

Bernard Kelly, of Gardner, Mass., rang up one of the nighest point totals in the history of swimming in this area, when he posted 143.10 points to win the high dive.

George Schrafft Wins at Hampton

HAMPTON, Va., July 5 (AP)—George R. Schrafft of Newton, Mass., drove his "Chrissie III" to victory in both heats of the Virginia Gold Cup race yesterday afternoon in the feature event of the final day's program of the 12th annual Hampton Regatta.

Schrafft also won the Cup event last year. Second place in the Cup race was taken by the "Sea Gull," owned and driven by W. Earl Orem of Cambridge, Md., and in third place was "Emancipator VII," owned by S. Mortimer Auerbach of Atlantic City, N. J., and driven by Tony Pezzillo.

The winner's average time for the two heats was 44.17 miles per hour. Pezzillo won a big hand from the crowd when he gave up his chances in the first heat, to stop his boat and jump into the cockpit of a driverless entry and cut off its motor, thus averting a possible accident.

Vim Wins Race

TORQUAY, Eng., July 5 (AP)—Harold S. Vanderbilt's American-owned Vim defeated T. O. M. Sopwith's Tomahawk in an international 12-meter yacht class race today. Vim covered the 28 miles in 2h. 21m. 34s. The English boat sailed it in 2h. 26m. 21s.

Tarzan Brown Again

BURRILLVILLE, R. I., July 5 (AP)—Tarzan Brown, Westerly, R. I., came from far behind to win the Burrillville Ranger A. C.'s second annual road race here yesterday in 49m. 56s. The Indian, who broke the tape first last year also, covered the stiff course in fair time, but his mark was 2m. 18s. slower than his winning time of last year. There were 17 in the field.

Clarence Demar of Keene, N. H., who pedalled a bicycle most of the way from his home, arrived two minutes before starting time, and finished fifth in 52m. 50s.

Dick West, young Baltimore Orioles' catcher, is former moundsman.

HERE'S a treat you'll want to enjoy often! Fresh, tree-ripened peaches in that silken-smooth Sealtest-approved Ice Cream! We're giving you added enjoyment by bringing you this great ice cream favorite ahead of time this year! Your family will enjoy it! Get some for dessert tonight at your neighborhood Fro-joy dealer's.

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Be sure to try this delicious Sealtest-approved Sherbet! Five delicious fruit flavors blended together for your cool refreshment!

FRO-JOY Sealtest ICE CREAM

Sealtest-approved

Schools—Colleges
Home Study

The Cottage Dormitory of the U. S. Indian Service

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

A Home Where High School Girls And Boys Share in the Work

Atmosphere Simple and Friendly While Desirable Personal Habits Are Formed by Indian Students

By Ta-de-win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Fort Yates, N. Dak.

A carefully worked out educational project of William W. Beatty, Director of Education in the U. S. Indian Service, has come to fruition. It is the Cottage Dormitory idea, where a small group of Indian boys and girls of High School age live a normal, family home life. The pioneer building in this movement is at the Standing Rock Indian Reservation, Fort Yates, North Dakota, where Indian boys and girls living too far to reach the High School by bus are selected for the Cottage Dormitory.

At Standing Rock the first unit was so planned that future Cottage Dormitory buildings which may appear as money for them becomes available will flank a quadrangle. In any unit the average number of students is twenty with the sleeping rooms of the boys at one end, those of the girls at the other, while the study, recreation, dining rooms, and kitchen are common to both. A man and wife are in general charge who in as many ways as possible take the place of father and mother. The former is usually the bus driver, the latter the housekeeper, and the staff is drawn from the teaching faculty, though any work done in the Cottage Dormitory is no additional burden but a substitute for classroom teaching as the homemaking work and pastimes here need the supervision of trained workers. One such is always unobtrusively at hand until 10 p. m.

Encourages Good Habits

Thus housing students in these small groups with two to four in a room makes for friendliness, affords an opportunity for personal privacy, and encourages the formation of desirable, individual, living habits. In this respect white culture can teach Indians much about proper housing conditions.

Not all plans for these Cottage Dormitories can be the same on all reservations, for as Mr. Beatty emphasizes: "Tribal customs in some instances must be respected where they are at extreme variance with white patterns."

Here, unlike in the regimented large Boarding Schools, Mr. Beatty wants Indian boys and girls to find that intimacy and love ever present in the Indian home, whether the wickiup, the hogan, teepee, or igloo, which however humble is always the center of family life, with kindly relatives, fresh air, familiar smells of cooking and fragrant wood smoke, and the innumerable memories as dear to the Indian child as those of the farm house at Thanksgiving time are to a white boy or girl. Besides, the many conveniences Indians find in these Cottage Dormitories can later on be adapted to an Indian's own home.

Experiences Of Normal Living

The healthful and agreeable habits the Indian boys and girls are forming in these Cottage Dormitories are invaluable, according to Mr. Beatty, who says that "people who refuse to use a common towel or public drinking cup, who feel an aversion at the idea of trading chewing gum or tooth brushes, who prefer to sleep in separate beds, and like moderate amounts of fresh air in their sleeping quarters, have probably acquired habits of untold benefit in future life, habits which come from continuous practice."

The many home experiences of a normal life are duplicated here. Meals are cooked by the students in the family kitchen and served in their dining room. While visiting at Standing Rock I saw how proud was an Indian girl when she took from an oven a cake which both smelled and looked good enough to sit right down and eat. The expectation of frank masculine compliments or the opposite is liable to cause the Indian girl to learn to cook quickly, apart from any desire to stand high in her home economics course.

Students Share In the Work

Besides the cooking, the care of the rooms, making beds, cleaning and personal laundry is shared by the Indian students as part of their home management. A sleeping room at Standing Rock held four girls and had bathing and toilet facilities; and (precious to each girl) a chest of drawers for her treasures besides a closet for clothes. The boys' rooms were a duplicate of this one and these large, airy rooms must be kept clean and orderly, a homelike appearance being given them by school banners and the souvenirs that High School children always cherish, no matter what race or nationality.

As much stress is given home diversions as to study, and a living room and play room are included in the Cottage Dormitory, especially where winters are severe, as at Standing Rock. There is recreational reading, a radio, and a chance for the backward student to catch up with the assistance of a teacher. There are occasional illustrated lectures, and intimate book talks of an evening around the fire, which is needed way into the spring—for it might be said that at Standing Rock there are two seasons, "Winter and August" and the warm weather is of such short duration and the rains so infrequent that the poor little flowers look dwarfed as they do their best to give forth fragrance and appear in gala dress.

Reflects A Policy

As Mr. Beatty told me, summing up: "With the completion of these new structures the Indian Service will have the physical facilities to provide homelike and meaningful living experiences to some of its Boarding School pupils; and its success depends upon whether the personnel will have the vision and wisdom to use these facilities for the purpose for which they were designed."

(1) The Cottage Dormitory on the Standing Rock Indian Reservation, Fort Yates, North Dakota. (2) Mr. and Mrs. Nesset and Lawrence, with Martin and Raymond Yellow Fat and Franklin Young Bear, having supper at the dormitory. (3) Vincent Chasing Hawk sweeping the dining-room floor after supper. The Indian students all help with the work. (4) Wesley and Clifford Claymore in the dormitory living room. (5) Genevieve Kelly, William Thompson, and Raymond Hayes, Indians all, having a bit of recreation. (6) Mary Crazy Hawk and Ethel Gray Bull, washing dishes.

Heard by Our Graduates

"Let no man tell you that you are to be pitied because you have to work for a living while getting an education. You are fortunate, since you are combining education and wage-earning, and thus preparing yourselves for immediate advancement. The very hardships you are overcoming help to develop in you sturdiness of character, resourcefulness, persistence, and the habit of success."

—David Sarnoff, President, Radio Corporation of America, at the Commencement exercises of Suffolk University.

* * *

"Live righteously. Build always with the spiritual part of man foremost in your mind, and joy will always be yours whether you be in a hovel or in a palace."

—J. Reuben Clark, Jr., to the graduating class of Utah State Agricultural College.

Lunching With History

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Some of us travel a thousand miles or more to see certain famous and historic scenes. Here is a member who sits among them while doing so casual and everyday a thing as eating lunch. But he isn't casual and everydayish about it. And no matter where we are, we need not be prosaic. Don't you count among your more interesting acquaintances the ones who see poetry, beauty, history, romance,—interest—in whatever surrounds them? We may not have a London Tower,—but again, some who have a "London Tower" merely take it for granted! And besides, the less we seem to have, the greater the challenge.—Chairman.

* * *

England

Dear Chairman,

The gardens surrounding the Tower of London are a fine sight every lunch hour. A few days ago, I read the current Round Table Column there.

Picture, if you will, the rambling old building itself, first built by William the Conqueror, and Tower Bridge to the eastward, guarding like an old hen the inner reaches of the Thames. Ships from far and near yield up their cargoes at nearby wharves. Behind you lies the City of London in which was the ancient city of former days and now the business center of the metropolis.

Sitting on the stone wall by the side of the moat—long since filled in and carpeted with green, and in May with daisies—you can watch office workers strolling along in groups or sitting eating sandwiches and reading. Visitors to London are there too, with their guidebooks and cameras. You wonder where they have come from and how much more they see than the camera sees. The sun is warm, welcome. In an appreciative frame of mind you turn to the pages of the Monitor.

Have you noticed how much aviation news is to be found in those friendly pages? Perhaps the reason is that flying holds out such a challenge to come up higher and see wider horizons.

As it has to many others, the urge to fly came winging my way not long ago, and last year the big moment arrived. I was pushbiking into the country when I came upon a notice advertising joy-flights from a nearby aerodrome. My pocket would just about withstand the cost, so off we went. The full-throated roar of the engine, the ground dropping away as we rose from the flying field, trees, fields, roads and villages taking on new shape and color—the expanding view of everything except yourself. It was a glorious sense of freedom!

Soon after that, the Civil Air Guard scheme was put into operation. As part of the "National Service" drive, it was designed to provide a pool of pilots who in an emergency could be quickly trained for military and other jobs. A member of the C. A. G. which is open to men and women from 18 to 50 years of age, can learn to fly for as little as half-a-crown an hour. So every once and again I don overalls, helmet and goggles, climb into a little open-cockpit trainer, and—"contact!"

No doubt we Round Table pen friends will soon be able to send all our correspondence by air mail. And every so often when we find an hour or two to spare, maybe we shall be sending ourselves along with the mail! (Mr.) G. K.

* * *

Extension System!

England

Dear Chairman:

I wonder if any others of the many Monitor groups throughout the world have a "foreign correspondence" scheme like that of our group.

We hold meetings once a fortnight at which, in addition to reading extracts from the Monitor, we read papers on topics of international interest composed by ourselves and more or less based on Monitor articles.

Copies of these papers are sent to a growing number of "foreign correspondents" in places as far apart as Los Angeles and Arusha, Central Africa.

In return, the correspondents send us letters and papers ranging from one paragraph to many closely typewritten pages, dealing with the topics discussed by the group and explaining the points of view of their parts of the world.

The aim of our group is to do our little bit to help world peace by uniting people throughout the world who love the Monitor-idea, and we should like to increase the number of our "foreign correspondents" as much as possible.

So if any Round Tablers anywhere would like to join us, we should be very pleased to hear from them. (Mr.) A. J.

* * *

The plan carried out by this group in London seems a particularly fine one for a club to use in sharing with those who live where there are no Monitor groups. If any other clubs would like to have non-resident members or some such system, and would care to let me know, your Chairman will act as a clearing house or "introducer," in case individuals living where there are no groups would like to become regular correspondents of some group. The thing we would not wish to foster, however, would be a tendency on the part of the host and hostess group to organize in some other center a "branch" club. Any new clubs that might form as a result of such correspondence should be entirely separate from the first. The Londoners' plan simply is to widen horizons of interest and friendship through correspondence, not to extend their club organization. We think it a fine way of group sharing.

Cheerio. . . .

Chairman.

Its H. S. Graduates Get Jobs

As Whole Community Tackles Situation in Salt Lake

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Salt Lake City is making real progress in meeting the employment needs of its high school graduates. Giving training as well as jobs to young people has become a community undertaking in this western city. Today business firms, department stores, lumber dealers, and other agencies are helping the public schools to put these young people on the road to earning their own living.

Last year (June, 1938) approximately 1,200 out of the average 2,000 boys and girls graduating from high school in this city of 200,000 population were either placed on jobs or started in training for a job waiting for them. About 800 of the graduating class went on to college.

The plan for helping these youngsters who finish their education with their high school diploma in Salt Lake City has been placed on a community-wide basis, according to Dr. L. John Nuttall, Jr., superintendent of schools, who told how the plan, started five years ago, is proving a solution for helping the out-of-school youth.

Teachers Took Initiative

Some time ago teachers became aware of the fact that far too many high school graduates were just drifting, moving in a kind of social vacuum with no prospects for employment. They also recognized the impracticability of just setting up vocational courses without knowing what the needs of the business firms were, or what types of jobs were open. Furthermore, the teachers did not favor giving these students vocational training while they were still in high school because they felt they needed broad, general training to make them better citizens.

Yet many graduates were going out needing employment and unable to get it. This situation led to calling a conference of representatives from every civic, business, industrial, and service organization in the whole city. The superintendent of schools told these people frankly that the schools needed help.

The organizations and business firms responded. They informed the public school agent what jobs were open, what training was needed, and what jobs might be open later. Gradually, as this information became available, the high school was able to select the boys and girls who showed aptitude for certain kinds of work and at once put them into training. Thus the young people were not being trained blindly, and they knew that if they made good in their work, jobs would be waiting for them when they finished their training.

The whole plan has expanded to such an extent that not only high school graduates of the current year, but some past graduates and a few who did not graduate, are now receiving training, Dr. Nuttall said. Some are getting their apprenticeship right in the factory where they will later work. Some are studying in the school building.

These young folks are learning to be carpenters, railroad employees, steel welders, lumbermen. Others are studying to sell goods in department stores, in grocery stores, in dairy depots. Girls and women, besides office work, are training for special women's occupations like nursing, housekeeping, and so on.

"We tell the students that whatever the job by which they earn a living, they still have leisure time in which to improve and build on their high school education," said Dr. Nuttall. "We emphasize that in their evening hours, they can develop cultural subjects, study music, art, and even write books."

Need All Types

In the whole program the superintendent pointed out that they are trying to include both the capable and the less capable. "We attach a certain importance to relatively simple jobs. At parents' meetings I stress the fact that the parents themselves are doing all kinds of work, thus making up the pattern of the community; some are practicing law, some are carrying mail from door to door, others are delivering milk, or sitting on judges' benches, or publishing newspapers. In the same way their children will have to carry on and find their places in the community. Citizenship is the main thing to remember, I emphasize."

One of the secrets of the success of the plan is the close cooperation between the school and industry through co-ordinators and committees which represent various types of work. These committees representing industry advise the school on about how many boys and girls will be needed, just what kind of work is in the offing, where the shortage is likely to be, and so on. They advise on the technical training needed, the selection of instructors, the wage schedule, and assist in placing the young folks after they have finished their training. M. R. Z.

Smith College Professor First Woman to Work With Cyclotron

Work in atom-smashing with the giant cyclotron at the Berkeley laboratory of the University of California will be continued this summer by Miss Gladys A. Anslow, professor of physics at Smith College in Northampton, Mass., the only woman to have worked with this new and powerful machine. Miss Anslow began her research in atom-smashing last fall and winter, when she spent a semester's leave of absence from Smith College working with Paul C. Aebersold, physicist of the University of California in Berkeley.

Miss Anslow's admittance to the University of California for experimentation last fall has resulted in an opening of the field for women. Research workers at the radiation laboratory in Berkeley this summer will include two other women in addition to the Smith faculty member.

Putting Your Best Voice Forward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Manhattan, Kan.

Kansas State College is one of the many institutions of higher learning which has introduced phonetics or "The Science of Speech Sounds" into its curriculum. Students in the beginning phonetics classes at Kansas State are familiarized with the International Phonetic Alphabet and a part of each class period is spent in studying recordings of good voices. Each beginner in the class makes a recording of his own voice when he enrolls in the course. At the end of the semester, he makes a final record so that he may judge for himself just how much improvement he has made.

Earnestly Engaged

It is not unusual for someone to burst into the room of one of these phonetic students and find him stationed before a mirror earnestly engaged in forming such syllables as "O," "OO," "OW," or "A" over and over again with raised eyebrows and red face.

The students love the course, and advanced pupils have the privilege of becoming "Student Teachers." Everyone who is taking advanced work is asked to take some person who has a speech difficulty and help him to correct it. His pupil may be a fraternity brother, a classmate, or a total stranger; but nevertheless student and teacher work diligently to iron out difficulties. They delve into the causes of lisping, stuttering, nasalizing, and other speech deviations. The result is amazing! It is not uncommon for a lisper to emerge a full fledged hurler of flexible s's.

Each One Has The Key

The key to rhythmic and perfect speech rests within each individual. One's eyes and ears furnish him the means by which he can listen to and watch good speakers.

"Keep your eyes open and stand in front of a mirror," advise the voice teachers. "See if you can distinguish every syllable without even uttering a sound. It's fun to watch yourself and you'll be surprised at how much better your voice will sound after systematic practice. Don't forget that a total stranger may be judging you by the way you talk."

Seminar on Public Administration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Williamsburg, Va.

Seven government officials, acting as guest lecturers and discussion leaders, have brought the practical viewpoint of public administration to a department-wide study of Contemporary Economic, Political, and Social Developments conducted this session by the Marshall-Wythe School of Government and Citizenship at the College of William and Mary. The study has taken the form of a seminar course open to all students, sophomores through seniors, enrolled in the department.

A panel of six students, selected for each meeting, direct the questioning after the guest speaker has drawn a broad picture of his field of government activity. Each session has been of two hours' duration.

Five officials of the Federal Government, one of the City of New York and one of the State of Virginia, have been the guest leaders of the seminar. Assistant Dean Albion G. Taylor considers the seminar series to have well served its purpose as a study of contemporary governmental trends and plans to continue the project next year. The course this year has had an enrollment of over 100 students.

The Bookborer and I Discuss Books—Books—Books

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One fine spring evening found me calling at the Bookborer's house.

I had my little superhet along for repairs, for you see, the family really keeps two borers—one for books and one for things electrical.

Perhaps you wonder why I use the name Bookborer instead of bookworm?

Well, it's like this: the word bookborer sounds more business-like than bookworm. I cannot get the sense of activity from the word worm that I can from the word borer and goodness knows I need that sense greatly when speaking of my young friend, the Bookborer.

While my superhet was being tinkered below stairs the Bookborer and I sat above stairs in a big chair and talked books—books—books.

She was just fifteen, slender, with clear white skin, some rather engaging freckles and red hair confined with a bright blue ribbon. She was just a slip of a girl but the most egregious devourer of books I have ever chanced to meet.

Fitted to Understand

She lives in another world than the practical and does not know it; I have lived in another world than the practical and have found it out; and am, thereby, peculiarly fitted to appreciate and understand the Bookborer.

At this tender age she had read all the juvenile fiction, the worthwhile adult fiction, most of the books of travel and adventure in the town's public library, and had just begun on the township library!

Very frequently I saw her roller skating homeward with five books under arm.

We would meet and halt for a chat.

After a short period, without mention of the plan, we began to meet on the main street of the village after she had made her regular weekly call at the library; I, too, would be homeward bound.

She was usually on roller skates and would often times skate slowly all the way home, talking as she skated; I would walk beside her, talking as I walked. But most often she would sit on the curb, remove her skates, sling them over her shoulder, and we would make the mile and a half, lost to the world in our discussion of certain books; whether Huck Finn is really more fun than "Treasure Island"; or whether a really, truly, honest-to-goodness, jittery story like, say "The Bat," gave a more lasting impression than "David Copperfield"; and so on.

From Third Reader Days

I remember quite well the first time I saw the Bookborer.

She was boring her third reader, lost to everything around her.

It was in a little ward school and I was visiting in the official capacity of a school board member, out to earn his salary.

A class was on exhibition, doing this and that from the third reader. It was something of a slow motion affair and I was growing a bit sleepy, when up shot the Bookborer and with vital decisiveness read page after page with the swiftness and stunning effect of chain lightning.

I was dazzled beyond belief, and blinked, holding my breath the time, in sheer amazement.

Finally the dynamic Bookborer finished and sat down. She was not at all self-conscious and was, apparently, unmindful of her accomplishment.

She immediately resumed her boring, her red head lighting up the circle of pupils gathered around dear teacher like a red bow on a holly wreath.

And so it came to pass, some years later, when she had bored through an unbelievable number of books, that the Bookborer and I journeyed together and talked books—books—books, very often, and as I have hinted, sometimes walking sedately and sometimes amid the ups and downs of skating.

G. B. W.

BUSINESS & SECRETARIAL
United States

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1213 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach, Fla. Telephone 5-1444

See also Saturday's Education Page for advertising of schools

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COEDUCATIONAL
United States

HAVE YOU A HOBBY?

Bring it to Principia! In the Upper (High) School, Wednesday afternoon is reserved for the pursuit of hobbies.

Seventeen hobby clubs offer such widely diversified interests as the construction of airplane and ship models, jewelry making, riding club, photography, knitting, cooking, dramatics, glee club, tap dancing, and the publishing of the bi-weekly school newspaper.

Write for Catalog of the Upper School

The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Senior College / Upper School
Junior College / Lower School
Coeducational

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 350,000
Monday's sales 235,140
1939 volume to date 109,195,725
1938 volume to date 120,658,638

Selected Stocks Gain Moderately; Trading Is Quiet

NEW YORK, July 5 (AP)—The stock market headed for higher levels today as buying increased after the independence day recess

Selective demand for steel, chemical, motor, aircraft and other industrial shares lifted a number of issues for gains of 1 to around 2 points. Prices near the final hour were about the highest of the day.

Trading set a pace of approximately 350,000 shares for a full session, nearly double Monday's turnover, which made a 17-year low record.

Strong spots in the share list included Bethlehem, Chrysler, Union Carbide, Douglas Aircraft, Industrial Rayon, Johns Manville and Eastman, which was up 3 at one time.

In the curb Aluminum of America spurted about 4 on a small turnover and lesser gains were registered for American Cyanamid B, International Petroleum, Humble Oil and Lockheed.

Bonds Edge Forward

The bond market crept cautiously higher today under leadership of long-term U. S. Governments and a selected group of corporate issues.

Toward the final hour a half-dozen or so Federal loans maturing in 10 to 20 years were 1-32 to 11-32 of a point up against a few minor losses in the short-term guaranteed group.

Buyers were selective and never aggressive in the corporate division. Gains of fractions to a point or more were shown by Illinois Central 4¾s, Bethlehem Steel 3¾s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s, Erie 5s, International Telephone 4½s, and Interborough Rapid Transit 7s.

The foreign dollar group was relatively better than others. Gains of 1 to 2 or more points ruled in Rome 6½s, Japan 6½s and Italian 7s.

Wheat Prices Rise On Firmness Abroad

CHICAGO, July 5 (AP)—Firmness at Liverpool and buying attributed to mills today helped boost wheat prices as much as ¾ cent a bushel at times.

Movement of new crop wheat was liberal, totaling 6,696,000 bushels at 12 principal terminals during the past two days. Hedge offerings in connection with the movement, however, were well absorbed. The Liverpool market, due lower on the basis of action here Monday, closed ½ to ¾ cent higher.

Wheat futures here closed ⅜-¾ higher, July 68⅞-¾, September 70; Corn ¼-⅜ up, July 46¾-⅞, September 47⅞; oats ⅜-½ higher.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev. Day	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 ⅛ - 1	1 ⅛ - 1	1 ⅛
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com Paper			
Prime 3-4 mos.	⅝	⅝	1
Time Money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1½
Bar silver	37¾c	37¾c	42¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼@⅞	1¼@⅞	1¼@⅞
Com paper	1	1	1
Time money	1½	1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	1/16@⅛	1/16@⅛	1/16@⅛
60 days	1/16@⅛	1/16@⅛	1/16@⅛
90 days	1/16@⅛	1/16@⅛	1/16@⅛
4 months	1/16@⅛	1/16@⅛	1/16@⅛
5-6 months	⅛@⅜	⅛@⅜	⅛@⅜

London Market

Short bills	11/16 @ 11/16	11/16 @ 11/16	
3 mos bills	12/16 @ 12/16	12/16 @ 12/16	
Bar gold	148s 6½d	148s 6½d	140s 11d
Bar silver	18d	17⅞d	19 1/16d

Central Bank Rates

	Per Cent		Per Cent
Atlanta	1½	Bucharest	3½
Boston	1½	Calcutta	3
Chicago	1½	Danzig	4
Cleveland	1½	Lisbon	4-4½
Dallas	1½	London	2
Kansas City	1½	Helsingfors	4
Minneapolis	1½	Buenos Aires	3½
New York	1	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Ottawa	2½
Richmond	1½	Oslo	3
San Francisco	1½	Paris	2
St. Louis	1½	Riga	4½
Athens	6	Prague	3
Amsterdam	2	Stockholm	2½
Berne	1½	Rome	4½
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	2½	Sofia	4
Budapest	4	Warsaw	4½

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, July 5

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows.

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.68⅜	$4.68⅜	$4.8397
Cables	4.68⅛	4.68⅛	4.8397
France—franc	.0265	.0264⅞	¶
Belgium—belga	.1700	.1700	.1695
Switz'ld—franc	.2254	.2254	¶
Italy—lira	.05263⅛	.05263⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.4012	.4013	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5309	.5309	¶
Sweden—krona	.2411	.2410	.4537
Norway—krone	.2353	.2352	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2090	.2090	.4537
Spain—peseta	.1125†	.1125†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0086⅛	.0086⅛	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0207	.0207	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1970	.1970	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1885	.1885	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0427	.0427	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0072	.0072	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230	.0230	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2310	.2315	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0512	.0512	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.1775	.1750	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3650	.3675	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2731	.2731	.8440
India—rupee	.3492	.3495	.6180
Java—florin	.5328	.5327	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2894	.2894	*
Shanghai—dol	.1300	.1294	*
Straits Stlmnts—dol	.5490	.5470	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9969	.9969	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1750†	.1775†	‖

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Nominal ‡Free market. ¶Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ‖Paper rate. §Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12.

Mesabi Iron Purchase Proposed

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Stockholders of the Mesabi Iron Co. approved a proposal to give the Reserve Mining Co. a 100-day option on some of the company's property and holdings. The vote in each instance represented 64 per cent of the stock. There was no dissent. The Reserve company is a subsidiary of Oglebay Norton and Company, Cleveland.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	53	Abbott L (1.80a)	2	60	59	60	+1
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	2	33	33	33	Jun28
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.10g)	4	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
25	19½	Adam-Mill (1½g)	1	22	22	22	Jul 1
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	1	21½	21½	21½	+1½
65⅝	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	3	49½	48½	49½	+ ¾
1⅛	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	3	¾	¾	¾	Jul 3
10	6⅝	AlaskaJun(.6og)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
1¼	⅜	Alleghany Corp	5	¾	⅝	⅝	
12¾	5	Alleg pf xw	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jul 3
14⅞	6	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	5½	5½	5½	Jul 3
19	8	Alleg pr pf	4	10	10	10	+2
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	3	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
11½	6¾	Allen Industries	2	7½	7½	7½	Jun30
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	4	163	162	163	+1
13¼	10	Allied Kid (½)	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Jun26
13⅜	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 3
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
70	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	64½	64½	64½	Jun29
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1½g)	10	33	32¼	32¾	+ ¼
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
2⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 3
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jun 5
70	50	Amerada Cp (2)	2	64	64	64	+1½
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	1	18	18	18	
32	16¾	Am Airlines	5	29¾	29½	29½	+1
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	1	5	5	5	+ ½
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (½g)	3	36⅝	36½	36⅝	Jun30
100⅝	83¼	Am Can (4)	5	95¼	94	95¼	Jul 3
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	3	176	176	176	+1¼
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	5	20	20	20	+ ¼
55	32	Am Car pf	3	36	36	36	Jun30
24½	13½	Am Ch&C(.30g)	6	16⅜	16	16	+ ¾
115½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	2	100¼	100¼	100¼	Jun21
124	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	123	123	123	Jul 3
8¾	5¼	Am Colortype	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jun26
11⅛	5¾	Am Com Alco	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jul 1
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	8⅝	8½	8½	
5⅞	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jul 1
6	4¾	Am European	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jun14
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	11	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
17⅜	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jun30
20½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ½
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jun30
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
35½	25¾	Am H&L pf (3)	1	28	28	28	Jun30
51	41¾	Am Hom P(2.40)	2	50¾	50½	50½	Jul 3
2⅜	1⅜	Am Ice	7	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
22½	14½	Am Ice pf	1	20	20	20	Jun30
7¾	4¼	Am Internation'l	5	4⅝	4½	4⅝	Jun30
30¾	14¾	Am Locomotive	1	16½	16¼	16¼	+ ½
79½	43	Am Locomot pf	1	46	44	46	Jul 3
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	1	12½	12½	12½	Jul 3
4½	2⅛	Am M & Metal	1	2½	2½	2½	Jul 3
40⅜	26⅛	Am Metal (¼g)	5	29½	28¾	29½	+1¼
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	Jun29
7	3⅜	Am Power & L	3	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
49¾	32	AP&L 6pf (2¼k)	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	Jul 1
44¾	28	AP&L 5pf (1⅞k)	2	32	31½	32	Jul 3
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	31	12	11¾	12	+ ½
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	12	13¼	12¾	13¼	+ ¾
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	5	54½	54	54½	+ ¾
15⅜	11¼	Am Sat R (1.20)	9	11⅞	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
20	10⅞	Am Seat (½e)	1	12	12	12	Jul 3
53⅜	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	18	39½	39	39	
140	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	135	135	135	Jun29
68	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	2	65½	65	65	Jul 3
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	12	23¼	22½	23¼	+1⅛
13⅛	8¼	Am Stores	3	11⅜	10⅞	11⅜	Jul 3
14½	9	Am Stove (.30g)	1	11½	11½	11½	
22½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	1	17	17	17	Jul 3
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88	88	88	Jun29
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Jun29
170½	148	Am T & T (9)	9	161½	160	161½	+1½
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	2	81¾	81½	81¾	+ ¾
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	9	83¾	83½	83¾	— ¼
153¼	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Jul 3
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	2	5½	5½	5½	+ ½
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	10	8⅞	8⅜	8¾	+ ¼
93½	78	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	85	84	84	Jun20
6¾	3⅜	Am Woolen	2	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	32	32	32	+1
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L & S	5	4½	4⅜	4⅜	Jul 1
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	9	30	30	30	Jun20
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (½g)	47	23⅞	23⅜	23¾	+ ⅞
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	Jun28
24⅞	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	5	23	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅜
15⅝	8¾	Andes Copper	2	9	9	9	Jun29
2½	1½	A P W Paper	1	2	2	2	Jun 9
29½	21	Arch-D-M (½g)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	Jul 3
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	Jun29
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	9	4	4	4	— ⅛
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	2	36¼	35½	35½	Jun29
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r31
58	33½	Arm Cork (½g)	1	36	36	36	+1½
13⅞	9⅛	Arnold C (1½g)	2	10⅜	10	10	Jun29
10⅞	5⅜	Artloom Corp	2	7	6⅞	6	+ ⅛
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	5	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	70	70	70	Jun27
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	59	59	59	Jun23
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	35½	35½	35½	Jul 1
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	36	26⅞	25¾	26¾	+1⅜
71	51⅞	AT&SF pf (3½g)	3	52¾	52¾	52¾	Jun30
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	8	16⅝	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
10½	6	Atl G&W Indies	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jun30
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	2	11	10⅜	10⅜	Jun30
23½	18½	Atl Refining (1)	7	20½	20	20½	+ ½
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Jul 3
8⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	8	8	8	8	
47¾	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	9	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝	+ ⅜
66¾	50⅜	Atlas Pow (1g)	2	52	51	52	Jun29
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jul 3
4⅜	1¾	Auburn Auto	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jul 3
3⅞	2	Aust Nichols	2	2	2	2	Jul 1
8⅞	3¾	Aviation Corp	119	4⅛	4	4	
17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	3	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	+ ¼
8¾	4½	Balt & Ohio	7	4⅝	4½	4½	
10⅜	5	Balt & Ohio pf	5	6	6	6	
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	4	20½	20½	20½	— ½
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	4	12	11½	12	+ ½
13	6	Barker Bros	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
19½	12⅜	Barnsdall Oil (1)	9	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅜
22¼	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	8	20½	20	20½	Jul 3
23½	17	Beat Cream (1a)	3	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
102½	98	Beat pt ww (5)	1	102½	102½	102½	+ ⅜
126	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	123	123	123	Jun28
8⅞	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Jun30
73⅜	70	BeligNRpt(3.30e)	1	70	70	70	Jun29
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (¼g)	19	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅜
21⅝	17⅞	Ben Ind L (.90g)	2	20	20	20	+ ⅛
54¼	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	2	52⅜	52¾	52¾	+ ⅛
57½	46	Best & Co (1.60)	1	47	47	47	Jul 3
80	50¼	Beth Steel	32	53½	53	53¼	+1¼
18	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	2	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅜
115	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	106½	106	106	—1¼
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	1	19	19	19	Jul 3
22½	14	Black & Deck(1)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	2	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
34¾	17⅝	Boeing Airplane	18	20⅝	20	20½	+ ¾
28⅛	16¼	BohnA&Br(1⅔g)	2	20	19¾	19¾	Jun30
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	2	20½	20¼	20½	+ ½
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.60g)	17	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (½g)	2	25½	25	25	+ ⅛
23¼	11½	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	Jun20
27¾	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	5	25½	25½	25½	Jul 3
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A (.30g)	8	7	6⅞	7	Jul 1
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	2	10	10	10	+ ¼
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	4	19½	19¼	19½	+ ½
40	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	2	38½	38½	38½	Jul 1
50	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	2	49	49	49	— ⅛
2	1⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr	2	1⅜	1¼	1¼	Jun30
10½	5¼	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jul 3
13⅞	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	2	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
43½	27	Bkly-M Tr pf	1	39	39	39	+ ¼
24⅜	13⅜	Bkly Un G (¼g)	3	21¾	21½	21½	
36	31⅛	Brown Shoe (1g)	1	36	36	36	Jun23
15¼	9⅝	Bruns-Bal (½g)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ½
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jul 3
8	4	Budd Mfg	8	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jul 3
30	16	Bullard Co	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Jun29
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat (2)	1	25	25	25	+1¼
15⅜	11½	Burling Mills (1)	7	14½	14¼	14½	+ ½
18¾	11	Burr Add (.20g)	9	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅜
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	1	1⅜	1¼	1¼	Jun29
9⅞	5⅞	Butler Br (.15g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jul 3
23¾	18⅜	But Bros pf(1½g)	2	20½	20½	20½	Jun30
4¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	4	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	7	9⅝	9	9½	+ ⅛
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack (1)	2	12½	12½	12½	Jun30
20⅝	13¼	Calif Packing	5	18½	18	18½	+ ⅜
52⅛	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Jun26
2⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
8⅜	5	Calumet & Hec	7	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	5	10⅛	10	10	
20⅜	12	Can Dry G Ale	20	17⅞	16⅜	17	+ ½
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	8	4⅛	4	4⅛	
34½	29¾	Cannon Mills (1)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	Jun29
7⅜	4½	Capital Ad A	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jun30
20½	13¾	Carpent St(.55g)	2	15	15	15	— ⅛
3⅞	2½	Car & Gen (.10g)	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun30
94½	66	Case (J I)Co(5e)	1	73	73	73	+2
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	3	42¾	42	42¾	+1¼
107½	103¾	Caterpil T pf (5)	4	105	105	105	Jun23
24⅞	13⅝	Celanese Corp	75	23½	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅜
19⅛	10	Celotex Corp	13	11⅜	10⅝	11⅜	+ ⅜
22½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	19⅜	19½	19½	Jun29
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
9½	2⅜	Cent R R N J	1	4	4	4	Jul 1
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅜
52⅞	33	Cerro de Pas(2g)	8	34	33¼	34	+ ⅞
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	2	7	7	7	+ ¼
30	17½	Champ Pap & F	4	17⅞	17½	17½	Jun30
11	6¾	Checker Cab	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Jun30
40¼	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	8	32⅜	31⅞	32⅜	+ ⅜
95½	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	5	94½	93⅞	93⅞	Jul 1
25⅛	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
3⅝	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ¼
1	⅜	Chi & N West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
3½	1¼	Chi & N West pf	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun28
⅜	⅛	Chi Great West	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Chi Great W pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 1
13½	9½	Chi Mail Or(1½g)	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
⅛	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun30
1⅛	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
38⅞	32	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	35	35	35	Jun22
48⅛	44½	C P T pr pf(3½)	1	44½	44½	44½	Jun22
⅜	⅛	Chi, Rock Is & P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun29
1½	⅝	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1⅞	¾	C R I & P 7% pf	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun29
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8	8	8	Jun27
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	1	11	11	11	Jul 1
13⅛	7	Childs Co	5	8½	8	8½	Jul 3
85¼	53⅜	Chrysl Cp (2½g)	88	70⅛	69⅛	69⅜	+1¾
14⅞	9	City I & F (.60g)	10	13	12¼	13	+ ⅜
4¼	2¼	City Stores	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jun30
26	15	ClarkEquip(1¼g)	2	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅞
29½	20½	Clev Graph B(1)	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
60⅛	34⅝	ClimaxMol(1.20)	2	38	37	37⅝	+1⅜
31¾	21¼	Cluett Peab(1½g)	3	29¾	29½	29¾	+ ⅜
133	114	Coca-Cola (1¼g)	3	123	123	123	Jul 1
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60½	60½	60½	Ju. 3
16¼	11½	Colgate-P (1½)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
106	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	105½	105½	105½	Jun30
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(½g)	2	25	25	25	
23¾	11⅞	Col Fuel & Iron	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jul 3
20⅜	14	Col Br A (.60g)	4	18½	18¼	18½	Jul 1
20⅜	14	Col Br B (.60g)	1	18	18	18	Jul 3
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	39	6½	5⅜	6	+ ¼
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	84½	84½	84½	—2½
15⅝	7⅛	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	5	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jun30
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	26	26	26	Jun29
93	73	Colum Carb (4)	2	88	87½	87½	Jun30
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	4	44¼	44	44¼	+ ⅜
109¼	105½	Comi Cr pf (4½)	1	108½	108½	108½	Jun29
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	3	50	49½	50	+1
110½	106	Comi Tcvpf(4½)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jun21
13⅜	9½	Comi Solvents	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
21⅛	11¼	Com'th & South	19	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
65	45¾	Com & So pf (3)	3	61	60½	61	+1
29¾	25⅜	Com Ed (1.20g)	23	29½	29¼	29½	+ ⅜
8⅜	5	Conde Nast	1	6	5½	5½	Jun29
30⅜	19	Con Nairn (½g)	3	22½	22½	22½	+1⅛
7	5½	Congress Cigar	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jun30
25½	17	Consol Aircraft	8	18¾	18	18⅝	+ ⅝
8⅞	5⅜	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	6½	6½	6½	Jul 1
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	21	30½	30	30½	+ ½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Makers of Cotton Cloth in Position To Show a Profit

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Primary cotton gray goods markets already have begun to show the constructive effects of the sharp curtailment of production undertaken by the industry's print cloth mills. Market observers have pointed out that prices have virtually regained all the ground lost during the Spring months, and unsold stocks of goods have been radically reduced to manageable proportions.

For the first time since the turn of the year the producers seem to be getting into a position to push prices above bare cost levels and end the desperate era of selling goods at a loss.

The past week saw some slackening in the volume of sales, but not before total purchases of gray goods had fully equalled the week's yardage from the looms. Moreover, prices advanced an eighth more, bringing the total advance during June up to one quarter to a half cent a yard. The total volume of goods moved during the month was far larger than for any previous month this year and the advance in prices exceeded anything seen in any previous month of 1939.

Raw Cotton Costs

Although prices are higher than they were, they have not advanced rapidly enough to keep pace with the rise in raw cotton costs, and they certainly have not discounted the increase in costs involved in the installation of a 32½ cents an hour minimum wage throughout the cotton manufacturing industry. Costs of most of the standard gray goods constructions are still about 2 cents a pound on the average above the present market prices for the various constructions. Mills are accepting new business with caution, refusing to sell Fall deliveries except with a sale note clause calling for a boost in prices if the new and higher wage minimum is put into effect, during the life of the contract.

Print cloth sales were put through in scattering fashion, though the individual sales were rather large. The 39-inch, 4-yard, 80 squares sold in large amounts for 6¼ cents and the 39-inch, 4.75-yard, 68x72s brought 5¼ cents.

Sheetings Strong

Sheetings were strong and nearly every standard construction advanced an eighth of a cent or more. Likewise the so-called heavy goods were active and strong, some staging a rise of an eighth to a quarter for the week. This included such goods as sateens, twills, heavy drills, army duck and several kinds of industrial duck, osnaburgs and similar heavy goods.

Fine goods made from combed yarns were very active during the past week and throughout the month of June. In fact they sold in larger volume than in any previous month this year, and prices show a more buoyant trend.

Broadcloths were very active, both in the plain combed yarn type, and in the constructions made of slubbed yarns and in almost all such sales there was a slightly higher price paid. Carded broadcloths were moving in volume and at fractionally higher prices.

Engineering Awards 18 P. C. Above 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Heavy engineering construction awards averaged $52,479,000 for the five weeks of June, Engineering News-Record reported.

The amount was 18 per cent higher than the June, 1938, weekly average, but 17 per cent below the average for the four weeks of May.

Federal, state and municipal, and private awards were all greater than a year ago but, with the exception of Federal construction, showed declines from the previous month, on a weekly average basis.

Comparison of monthly totals follows:

	June, 1939 (5 weeks)	Year Ago (5 weeks)
Total	$262,395,000	$223,066,000
Private	54,509,000	49,158,000
State and municipal	160,750,000	152,368,000
Federal	47,136,000	21,540,000

Says Brokers Take 'Tips' More Readily Than Public

By the Associated Press

Market-wise stock brokers are more ready to believe "tips" than even the financially-inexperienced man in the street, a Boston lawyer told brokerage employees to the accompaniment of laughter.

Lothrop Withington, discussing "legal pitfalls of the stock brokerage business and how they may be avoided," warned prospective securities salesmen to "avoid the use of tips so far as possible."

"I know it's difficult," he said. "I think brokers are more susceptible to tips than even the public. But they are dangerous to rely on as a basis for the sale of securities."

He spoke at the Boston Stock Exchange to a class preparing to take New York Stock Exchange examinations for securities salesmen.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, July 5 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 10.00; export 10.25. Tin steady; spot and nearby 48.75; forward 48.60. Lead steady; spot, New York 4.85-90; East St. Louis 4.70. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 4.90. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum and Chinese wolframite unchanged.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 3¼s '43-40 June	103.13	103.13	103.13
1 3¼s '41	106.15	106.15	106.15
1 3¼s '47-43	110.14	110.14	110.14
3 3¼s '46-44	110.24	110.24	110.24
4 4s '54-44	116.2	115.28	116.2
4 3s '48-46	111.3	111.1	111.3
2 3½s '49-46	111.21	111.21	111.21
1 4¼s '52-47	121.7	121.7	121.7
5 2s '47	105.10	105.10	105.10
5 2¼s '51-48	108.31	108.31	108.31
5 2½s '48	108.12	108.12	108.12
5 2½s '52-49	112.22	112.22	112.22
2 2½s '53-49	106.1	105.28	106.1
9 2½s '52-50	106.5	105.30	106.5
30 2¼s '54-51	108.3	108	108.3
9 2s '55-51	111.5	110.31	111.5
6 2¼s '60-55	108.30	108.22	108.30
5 2¼s '59-56	107.17	107.17	107.17
5 2¼s '63-58	107.5	107.5	107.5
1 2¼s '65-60	106.31	106.31	106.31

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '49-44	108.26	108.26	108.26

Home Owners Loan

14 1⅛s '47-45	101.28	101.22	101.28

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Alb P Wrap 6s '48	38	38	38
2 Allegheny cv 5s '44	71¾	71½	71¾
4 Allied Strs 4½s '51	93	93	93
6 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2 Am & For P 5s 2030	59½	59½	59½
22 AmIGChem cv 5½s '49	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Am Int 5½s '49	103	103	103
17 Am T&T 5½s '43	110¾	110	110
5 Am T&T 3½s '66	109	109	109
14 Am T&T 3½s '61	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 Arm Del 4s '57	100	100	100
4 Arm Del 4s '55	100	100	100
2 AT&SF 4s '95	109½	109½	109½
2 AT&SF 4½s '48	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	111¼	111¼	111¼
3 A C Line 1st 4s '52	82	82	82
9 A C Line 4½s '64	87	87	87
1 A C Line 5s '65	74	74	74
4 Atl Refin 3s '53	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 B&O 1st 5s '48	54	54	54
9 B&O rfg 5s '95	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
5 B&O 5s '96 F ct	17	17	17
1 B&O cv 4½s '60	10¾	10¾	10¾
2 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	10½	10½	10½
1 Bang&Aroos 5s '43	106½	106½	106½
2 Bell TPa 5s '60C	134⅛	134⅛	134⅛
5 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	108¾	108¾	108¾
15 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	104¼	103¾	104
12 Beth Stl 3½s '52	100	99¾	100
3 Bost&Me 5s '67	32	31⅞	31⅞
3 Bost&Me 4½s JJ61	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
16 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	77½	76&	77
8 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	112¼	112¼	112¼
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	94¼	94¼	94¼
7 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	110½	110½	110½
2 Cal Ore Pow 5s '66	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 Can Sou 5s '62	92½	92½	92½
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115¾	115¾	115¾
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	119¾	119¾	119¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	118¼	118¼	118¼
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113¼	113¼	113¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	116	116	116
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	116	116	116
6 Can Pac 4½s '46	98¼	96¼	96
2 Can Pac 4½s '60	85½	85	85
8 Can Pac 4s perp	73½	72¾	73½
2 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	6½	6½	6½
2 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	107	107	107
6 Cen Pac 5s '60	44½	43½	44½
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	67¾	67¾	67¾
5 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	15¼	15¼	15¼
8 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	14¾	14¼	14¼
1 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	13	13	13
4 Certain-td 3½s '48	77	76¾	76¾
1 C & O 3½s '96 D	98¾	98¾	98¾
3 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Chi & Alton 3s '49	8	8	8
4 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	94½	94½	94½
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	87¾	87¾	87¾
18 CB&Q gen 4s '58	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	102¾	102¾	102¾
13 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	100¾	100¼	100¾
8 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	16	15⅞	16
5 Chic Gt West 4s '59	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 Chi I & L 6s '66	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Chi I & L 5s '66	3	3	3
7 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	6¼	6¼	6¼
8 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	2¼	2	2¼
2 CMStP&P gen 4½ '89	22¼	22¼	22¼
1 Chi&NW 4cm 5s '87	12	12	12
2 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	3¼	3	3
2 Chi Ry 5s '27	51½	51½	51½
2 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 CRI & P rfg 4½s '34 ct	4¾	4¾	4¾
8 Cin Un Term 3¾s '69	110	110	110
2 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	108¼	108¼	158¼
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	89¾	89¾	89¾
2 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	82¾	82¾	82¾
1 ClevUnTerm 4½s '77C	76½	76½	76½
1 Col P & I 5s '70	45	45	45
12 Colombia G 5s '52 May	102¾	102¾	102¾
7 Colombia G 5s 1961	102¼	102	102¼
9 Comwith Ed 3s '68	110	110	110
76 Comwith Edcv 3½s '58	117¼	116⅞	117
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¼s '61	108	108	108
12 Con Edis 3¼s '46	106	105¾	106
6 Con Edis 3½s '48	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Con Edis 3½s '58	106¼	106¼	106¼
15 Con Oil cv 2½s '51	104¾	104¼	104¼
5 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	107	107	107
3 Consum Pow 3½s '70	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Consum Pow 3½s '65	107	107	107
15 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	107½	107½	107½
8 Contin tal Oil 2¾s48	107	106⅞	107
4 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	98¼	98	98¼
4 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	35¼	33	33
4 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	54¾	54¾	54¾
1 DG&E 5s '51	106	106	106
1 D&RG 4½s '36	9¼	9¼	9¼
2 D&RG West 5s '55	2	3	3
2 Det Ed 4s '65	110¼	110¼	110¼
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Elec Auto Lt cv 4s '52	107½	107½	107½
1 Erie rfg25s '67	8½	8½	8½
108 Erie rfg 5s '75	8¼	8¼	8¼
4 Erie 1st 4s '96	41	41	41
8 Erie gen lien 4s '96	16	16	16
1 Erie Gene 6s '57	28	28	28
5 Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	102¼	102¼	102¼
8 Fisk Rubber 8s 3½s48	105½	105	105½
1 Fla E Cst 5s74	7¾	7¾	7¾
3 Fla E Cst 5s '74ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
40 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	104¼	103¾	104
10 GenMotAccent3¾s81	105½	105½	105½
1 Goodrich 4½s '65	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Gt Nor 5s '73	86¾	86¾	86¾
2 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	80½	80½	80½
2 Gt Nor 4½s '61	104½	104½	104½
3 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	95¾	95¾	95¾
5 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	73¼	73¼	73¼
1 G Bay & W deb B	5½	5½	5½
1 Harlem Riv 4s '54	50	50	50
7 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	33	33	33
1 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	13¾	13¾	13¾
3 Ill Bel Tel 3½s '70 B	110¾	110¾	110¾
3 Ill Cen 4s '52	51¼	51¼	51¼
15 Ill Cen 4s '66	44	43¾	44
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	48	48	48
2 IC&CSL¾NO 4½s'63	42¾	42¾	42¾
1 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	95	94¼	95
31 Interb R Tr 5½ '32	58¼	57½	58¼
1 Interb R Tr 6s '32	32	32	32
3 Interb RTrrfg 5s '68	58½	58½	58½
4 Int G Nor 1st 6s'52	11½	11½	11½
1 Int Paper 6s '55	89	89	89
22 Int T&T 4½s '52	59¾	59¾	60
2 Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	92½	92¾	92¾
5 K C South 5s '50	68¾	68¾	68¾
4 K C Term 4s '60	108½	108⅜	108⅜
1 Kans G & E 4½s '80	105	105	105
5 Koppers Co 4s '51	103	103	103
1 Kresge Found 3½s '47	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Lac Gas 5½s '53	55¼	55	55¼
2 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	54¼	54¼	54¼
1 La Gas Ntl Inc 5s	26	26	26
2 Leh V Ter Ry 4½s '54	44	44	44
2 LehValNY 4½s '40 asd	45	45	45
6 Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	17¾	17¾	17¾
7 Leh Val 4s 2003	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Leh Val cv 5½s 2003 asd	18	14¾	14¾
3 Liggett & M 5s '51	121	120⅝	120⅝
10 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	83¾	83¼	84¼
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	95½	95½	95½
10 Louisv&N 5s 2003	87½	87½	87½
8 Louis & N un 4s '40			
8Louis & N un 4s '40	100 5-32	100¼	100¼
5 Louis & N U 4s '40 reg	100	100	100
8 Louisv&N 5¼s 2003	80½	80½	80½
1 Manati Sug 4½s '57	29	29	29
27 Manhat Ry 4s '90	85¾	85	85
5 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	81½	81½	81½
1 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104	104	104
2 Met Ed 4½s '68	109	109	109
16 Mich ConsGas4s'63	101½	101¼	101½
1 MSP&SSMar5¼s'78	68	68	68
33 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	20¾	20½	20¾
3 M-K-Tex 4½s '56	7¾	7¾	7¾
10 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	18	18	18
2 Mo Pac 5½s '49	2¼	2¼	2¼
4 Mo Pac 5s '77F	14½	14¼	14¼
1 Mo Pac 5s '78G	14¼	14¼	14¼
3 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	14½	14½	14½
1 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	3¼	3¼	3¼
9 Mob&Ob 5s '38	26½	26	26
28 MonWPaPubSc4½s'60	110	109¾	109¾
12 MonWPaPubSv 6s '65	107½	106¾	107½
2 Mont Pow 3¾s '68	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Nassau El 4s '51	40¾	40¾	40¾
1 NatDairy 3¾s '51ww	105½	105½	105½
3 NiagMex4½s'26 asd	⅝	⅝	⅝
49 Natl St eql 3s65	102¾	101¾	102¾
11 NO Pub Sc 5s56B	106	105¾	105¾
1 N Orl & NE 4½s52	55	55	55
5 NY&Harl3½s2000reg	98¼	98¼	98¼
8 NYC rfg 5s 2013	51¼	51	51¼
1 NYC 4½s 2013 A	46	46	46
8 NYC cn 4s '98	54½	54	54½
9 NYC 3¾s '46	75	75	75
1 NYC cv 3½s '52	55¼	55¼	55¼
4 NYC&HR 4½s2013	45½	45½	45½
1 NYC & HR 4s '42	73	72	73
16 NY Ch&StL4½s'78	45	44¼	44½
4 N Y Ch&StL 3⅜47	81½	81¼	81½
5 NY Dock Co 4s '51	49½	49½	49½
1 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	12¾	12½	12½
1 NYNH&H cll 6s '40	19¾	19¾	19¾
1 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	10¾	10½	10½
2 NY Steam 3½s '63	107	107	107
5 NYT4½s39 101 11-32	101 11-32	101	11-32
2 NY Trap R 6s '46	83¾	83¾	83¾
5 Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	99¼	99½	99¼
2 Nor Am Co 4s '59	105¾	105¾	105¾
7 Nor Pac 4s 2047	54½	53¾	54¼
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	46	46	46
5 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	42¼	42¼	42¼
7 Nor Pac 4s '97	66¼	66¼	66¼
7 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Ogden&LCha 4s '48st	7¾	7¾	7¾
7 Ohio Ed 4s '67	109	109	109
12 Ohio Conn Ry 4s '43	108¼	108¼	108¼
12 Ohio Ed 4s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 Ohio Ed 3½s '72	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 OklahomaG&E3¼s66	106¾	106¾	106¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Ore Sh Line 5s '46	116¾	116¾	116¾
4 Or-WashRR&N 4s61	106¾	106¾	106¾
15 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	74½	74½	74½
1 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
9 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	112¼	112¼	112¼
5 Para Pict cv 3½s '47	88	88	88
2 Penn-Dix 6s '41A	99¾	99¾	99¾
12 Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	105¼	105	105¼
2 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	119¾	119¾	119¾
9 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
14 Pen RR4½sdeb70	83¾	83¼	83½
2 Pen RR gen 4s⅝ '81	96	95	96
1 Pen RR 3¾s '70	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
5 Pen RR 3½s '52	80½	80½	80¼
4 PeoGL&C Cho5s47	116	116	116
2 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	108¾	108¾	108¾
18 Phila Co 5s '67	105¾	105	105
4 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110	110	110
2 Philippine Ry 4s '37	8¼	8¼	8¼
8 Phillips Pet 3s '48	107¾	107¾	107¾
11 Porti Gen E 4½s '60	73¼	72⅞	73¼
3 Porto Ri A Tob 6s '42	27	26¼	26¼
3 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	13¾	13¼	13¾
2 Purity Bak 5s '48	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
9 Readg 4½s '97 A	71¾	71	71
1 Readg 4½s '97 B	70	70	70
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	58½	58½	58½
2 Rem Rand 4½s '56	104	104	104
2 Repub Stl 5½s '54	106½	106½	106½
6 Repub Stl 4½s	90¾	90½	90¾
6 St LSF 4½s '78	8	7¾	7¾
14 St LSF 4s '50 A ct	9¾	9¼	9¼
5 St LSW rfg 5s '90	9¾	9¾	9¾
2 Schulco 6½s '46 A st	20	20	20
7 Shell Un 3½s '51	102 13-16	102 13-16	102 13-16
6 Simmons ev 4s '52	99	99	99
5 Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	102 19-32	102 19-32	102 19-32
2 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Sou Kraft 4½s '46	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 Sou Nat G 4½s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Sou Pac 4½s '68	42	42	42
11 Sou Pac 4½s '81	41	40¼	41
15 So Pac 4½s '69	41	40¼	41
3 So Pac rf 4½s '55	61¾	61¼	61¼
4 So Pac cit 4s '49	61¾	61½	61¾
2 So Pac 3¾s '46	54	54	54
7 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	44½	43¾	44½
1 South Ry gen 6s '56	68½	68½	68½
3 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	110	109⅝	109⅝
7 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Spokane Int 5s '55	18½	16½	16⅞
2 Stand Oil Ni 3s '61	106	106	106
8 Stand Oil N J 2¾s '53	106⅛	106	106
5 Studebaker cv 6s '45	82	81½	82
1 T RR A L4½s '39	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
10 T RR St L 4½s '53	109¼	109¼	109¼
37 Tex Corp 3s '59	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	117	117	117
1 Tri Continent 5s '53	106	106	106
7 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	106½	106½	106½
10 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113¾	113¾	113¾
3 Un Pac rfg 4s 20008	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Un Pac 3½s '71	98¾	98¾	98¾
7 Unit Drug 5s '53	78¾	78	78½
13 US Steel 3¼s '48	106	105¾	106
1 Un Stockyds 4½s '51	88	88	88
70 Va El & Pow 3½s '68	109	109	109
1 Va & SW cn 5s '58	57	57	57
1 Westch Lt 3½s '67	109	108½	109
4 Westn Md 4s '52	83	82¾	83
2 Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	15	15	15
1 Western Un 5s '60	62½	62½	62½
1 Western Un 4½s '50	59¾	59¾	59¾
1 Wil L E & W 4s '49	113¼	113¼	113¼
5 Youngst S&T 4s '61	105¾	105¾	105¾
8 Youngst S&T 4s '48	103	103	103

Foreign Bonds

2 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	42¾	42¾	42¾
2 Antioquia 7s '45 A	13¾	13¾	13¾
3 Antioquia 7s '45 B	13¾	13¾	13¾
13 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	77¾	77¾	77¾
17 Argentine 4s '72 Apr	77¾	77½	77¾
7 Argentine 4½s '43	93¼	93¼	93¼
11 Argentine 4½s '71	87	87	87
11 Australia 5s '55	98	98	98
3 Australia 5s '57	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 Australia 4½s '56	91	91	91
7 Belgium 7s '55	110	110	110
1 Belgium 6½s '49	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Brazil 8s '41	17¾	17¾	17¾
11 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	14½	14½	14½
4 Brazil 6½s '27-'57	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Budapest 6s '62	9¾	9¾	9¾
5 Buen A 4½s 43s6 '77	54½	54½	54½
4 Buen A 4½s 43s8 '75	55½	55½	55½
7 Canada 5s '52	110½	110½	110½
1 Canada 4s '60	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Chilean Mun 7s '60	9½	9½	9½
6 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	25¾	25¾	25¾
1 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	25¼	25¼	25¼
2 Copenhagen 5s '52	82	82	83
3 Cordoba City7s 57st	54½	54½	55½
1 Cordoba Pv 7s '42	74½	74½	74½
2 Cuba 5½s '53	103	103	103
6 Cuba 4½s '77	53¾	53¾	53¾
2 Denmark 4½s '62	96¾	96¼	96¾
2 Denmark 5½s '55	90	89	90
12 Denmark 4½s '62	83	81¾	83
1 Finland 6s '45	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Finland 5½s '61	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 GtConE|Pap 7s '44	78½	78½	78½
2 Helsingfors 6½s½ '60	101	101	101
1 Ital Pub Util 7s 52	42¼	42	42
2 Italy 7s 1951	61¼	60½	61¼
2 Italy 6½s '47	61¼	60½	61¼
29 Japan 5½s 65	54¼	54¼	54¼
3 Kreuger & T 5s 59 ct	12	12	12
1 Lombard El 7s 52	57½	57½	57½
10 Mid 4s sm asd 45	5	5	5
2 Milan City 6½s 52	45¼	45	45
2 Minas Ger 6½s '58	9¾	9¾	9¾
2 Norway 4½s 58	102½	102	102½
3 Norway 4s 62	99¾	99¼	99¼
1 Orient Dev 6s 53	53¾	53¾	53¾
5 Oslo City 4½s 55	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 Panama 5s 63A st asd	69	68½	69
4 Prussia 6s 52	18	17¾	17¾
2 Rhine-Ruhr W 6s 53	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 Rio de Jan 8s 46	9½	9½	9½
1 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	8¼	8¼	8¼
12 Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	10½	10½	10½
10 Rome 4½s 52	53¾	53¾	53¾
4 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	20¾	20¾	20¾
21 21 Serbs Cts Sl 7s '62	21	20¾	20¾
3 Taiwan El P 5½s '71	51½	51½	51½
4 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	52½	52½	52½
6 Uruguay 4½s ex 4¼s'79	38¾	38¼	38¾
9 Yokohama 6s '61	55½	55¼	55¼

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 2,350,000; previous day, 2,836,000; week ago, 5,386,500; year ago, 3,395,500. Jan. 1 to date, 843,725,975; year ago, 895,361,005; two years ago, 1,736,038,000.

x—Ex-Interest. ct—Certificates.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

By the Associated Press

Bank Stocks	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTS (SF) (2.40)	34¼	36¼
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	17	18½
Bank of New York (14)	410	420
Bankers Trust (2)	49½	51½
Brooklyn Tr (4)	73	78
Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4)	97	100
Chase National (1.40)	32	34
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	45½	47½
Commercial (8)	165	171
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	12¾	14¼
Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (3)	54	57
Empire Trust (.60)	11¾	12¾
First National (Bos) (2)	41½	43½
First National (100)	1775	1815
Guaranty Trust (12)	250	264
Irving Trust (.60)	10¾	11¾
Manufacturers Tr (2)	38¾	40¼
National City (1)	24¾	25¾
New York Trust (5)	104½	107½
Public (1½)	33¾	35¾
Title Guaranty & Trust		4¾

Insurance Co. Stocks		
Aetna Casualty (3a)	104½	108½
Aetna Insurance (1.60)	45¾	47¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	28½	30
American Equitable (1.20)	20¾	22¼
American Insurance N Y (½a)	12¾	14¼
American Reinsurance (1.80)	40¼	42¼
American Reserve (1½)	23¾	25¼
American Surety (2½)	47¾	49¾
Automobile (1a)	34	36
City of

Commerce and Finance

Commerce Secretary Points to Substantial Rise in Business

Business and Industry

Mexico Economically Stronger To Cope With the Silver Crisis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY — Mexico faces her silver crisis with calm and the assurance that it will be met with the same success that the Government had in overcoming the crisis caused by the expropriation of foreign oil properties 15 months ago, says Senor Eduardo Suarez, Minister of Finance. That the crisis is not underestimated in Government circles he admitted with the statement that "We have very serious difficulties to meet."

These difficulties are much greater than those encountered after the oil expropriation, since mining is the foremost national industry, employing 100,000 men, and furnishing a large part of government revenues, as compared with 16,000 men employed in the oil industry.

Cessation of silver purchases by the United States Government moreover threatens a shut down in the majority of the mines, while the petroleum industry was taken over immediately by the Government and has been operating continuously with loss of work only to several hundred part time workers.

Miners Alarmed

The threatened shut down has alarmed the Syndicate of Mining Workers who frankly declare that it would create a "national disaster." They have appealed to the Government for aid and received promises that all possible will be done to aviod it but how far the Government can go will depend upon the price finally reached for silver on the world market, and the capacity of the market to absorb the great quantities of silver produced here.

Economically the Government is in a stronger position to cope with the tremendous problem than it was when the oil crisis occurred. It has been in fact, on the road to recovery during the past few months, said the Finance Minister, who cited many indices to support his statement. Foremost of these is the improved agricultural production with this year's crops the best in recent years.

Present indications are that Mexico will be able to feed herself during the coming year, eliminating the large amounts spent abroad for corn and wheat during the past two years. This condition is the strongest and most important ally that the Government could have.

Increased freight loadings, due principally to transportation of crops was also cited as a prosperity index. Improved business conditions during recent months, more deposits and lending by private banks, and stabilizing of the position of the Bank of Mexico, have all contributed to the business upturn. Reserves of the Bank of Mexico have increased by 12,000,000 pesos since last September and the Bank "is in a good condition," said Senor Suarez. Government revenues have also been increasing since the first of the year.

Total production of Mexican oil has been sold or contracted for, despite the boycott carried on against Mexican oil by the democratic countries. This is due both to increased domestic consumption and to foreign sales, chiefly to Germany and Italy. Apropos of oil, the Finance Minister declared that the $400,000,000 evaluation of the expropriated properties was "fantastic" and that he had documentary proof that the investment here, no yet amortized, did not exceed $10,000,000.

Government Is Divided

Politically, the Mexican Government is in a weaker position to meet the crisis than it was at the time of the expropriation. The Presidential campaign has divided the country into administration and opposition camps, with increasing antagonism on both sides. The opposition movement supporting a conservative program has grown rapidly in the past two months and will take fullest advantage of the administration's present difficulties to attack the Cardenas regime. Direct clashes between partisans of the two groups are now taking place and the Government will be hard pressed to maintain the public peace if the economic conditions grow worse.

A spirited refutation of the claim that the United States silver purchase policy was a "subsidy" for Mexico was made by the Finance Minister. Both countries have benefitted equally by the exchange he said, pointing out the advantages to United States trade made possible here by the silver sales.

Proposed Cotton Bounty Seen Aid To Japan, Germany

WASHINGTON (AP)—Japan and Germany, whose territorial expansion activities have been criticized sharply by the American Government, are among the leading potential beneficiaries of the Administration's proposal to pay a bounty on cotton, and possibly lard, sold abroad.

For years, both nations have been among the largest users of American cotton, Germany particularly before she embarked upon a "self-sufficiency" program which emphasized the production of cotton substitutes.

The cotton export subsidy program, designed to help the United States reduce an unwieldly surplus and regain what officials call the Nation's "fair share" of the world markets, would make the product available to foreign buyers at about $10 a bale below domestic prices. The Government's loan program has been credited with having held prices of the American cotton above world levels, thereby causing a sharp loss in sales.

Japan Big Buyer

The extent to which Japan may benefit is shown by foreign trade reports that she took 16 per cent of American cotton exports during the 1923-33 period and 26 per cent during the first nine months of the current marketing season. Japan's purchases this season, totaling 806,000 bales, are slightly larger than those of the United Kingdom and France combined, totaling 739,000 bales.

However, during the 1923-33 period, the United Kingdom took about 23 per cent, averaging 1,604,000 bales and France 11 per cent, averaging 786,000 bales. Although exports to the United Kingdom are less than half what they were a year ago, Agriculture Department officials expect the United Kingdom to be the largest buyer under the subsidy program.

The percentage of American cotton shipped to Germany this season was 9 per cent, or 292,000 bales, compared with 23 per cent, or 1,638,000 bales in the 1923-33 period.

Foreign trade reports indicate that Japan plans to replenish depleted stocks of American cotton when the subsidy program is inaugurated. The extent to which Germany might increase purchases is not known. The Agriculture Department's attaché in Berlin reports, however, that the textile industry in that Nation and in annexed Austria and Czechoslovakia has slowed down because of a raw material shortage.

German Difficulties

Officials said that Germany's chief difficulty was a shortage of foreign exchange with which to finance cotton purchases. However any action which lowered the price of cotton would make available exchange go further than at present.

Officials anticipate that subsidization of cotton exports to Germany and Japan would draw some criticism. They explained that the Department was without authority to deny those countries the benefits so long as the United States maintained diplomatic and trade relations with them.

The Department has not decided definitely whether it will subsidize lard exports. Prior to 1933, Germany took about one third of America's lard shipments. Under a wheat export subsidy program inaugurated last August, Germany has bought about 2,000,000 bushels at prices averaging about 25 cents a bushel below domestic prices.

Employment Gains: Idle Total in May Put at 9,881,000

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Industrial Conference Board, a private organization supported by large corporations, said today unemployment in the United States fell below 10,000,000 in May for the first time since December.

The total estimated for May was 9,881,000, about the same as last October, and 2.9 per cent below the April figure.

Total employment for May was estimated at 44,645,000, or 1 per cent over April. Greatest increase was due to settlement of the bituminous coal strike.

Residential building employment continued its upward increase, but manufacturing showed a greater than seasonal decline in employment, partly due to labor troubles. Agriculture showed a less than seasonal pick-up in employment.

Emergency labor totals, including the WPA, CCC, and Federal Projects Works program, continued to dwindle, dropping another 3.8 per cent to 2,918,000, after an April drop of 8.6 per cent compared with March.

Guaranty Deposits At All-Time High

NEW YORK (AP)—The June 30 statement of condition of Guaranty Trust Co. showed total resources and deposits highest in its history.

Resources put the bank back in the $2,000,000,000 group with a total of $2,215,168,135, compared with $1,988,747,869 March 29, and a previous high, Dec. 31, 1936, of $2,086,978,870.

Deposits rose to $1,898,035,301 from the first quarter end total of $1,670,216,227, exceeding the previous high, also at the 1936 year-end, of $1,744,810,011.

Holdings of U. S. Government obligations increased to $636,527,767, from $602,791,344 on March 29, last.

See Housing Trade Ills Grow As FHA Lets Down Safeguards

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While, on the surface, everything in the residential building field seems to be on the up and up, there are people here and in other parts of the country who say that ancient frauds are reappearing.

After all, they say, the home building business was on the up and up in the early 1920's, but look what happened later on. It can happen again, they say, and some of the abuses of a decade ago are already here again, but this time under official auspices.

Chief target of these skeptics is the Federal Housing Administration. It has a super-articulate publicity department; but it also has many enemies. Naturally, these enemies are chiefly found among the competitors of those who deal in FHA mortgages; and that means among the building and loan societies and among the private mortgage bond companies. The commercial banks are friendly. They take most of the insured mortgages.

Of course, these enemies have a selfish interest in criticising the FHA.

Nevertheless it is an old principle of financial reporting that the real low-down on a firm or business is most quickly obtained from its competitors. An institution usually tells the truth about itself but not always the whole truth. So here are some of the criticisms.

First, of course, is the fact that the current revival in home building is hopelessly dependent on official support. This is merely taking a reverse view of the FHA publicity. In the hearing this spring for amendment, extension, and liberalization of the National Housing Act, the FHA and all its friends stressed this point. FHA officials, real estate operators, lumber and other building material manufacturers, and officials of banks who make or buy FHA-insured mortgages, all agreed that the boom would flatten or slump if FHA wasn't continued or expanded.

FHA started partly as a make-work proposition, partly to clean up the mortgage market. On that theory its work should now be nearly done; it is over four years old. But the friendly testimony was that its work is only beginning. It is carrying the building boom on its back. Why quit now?

Temporary Becomes Permanent

It is another organization which began as "temporary," and now is practically permanent. In fact this appears clearly in FHA statutes. The Title I ("modernization") loans were merely temporary. Then they were extended. Then they were cut off. Now they are back again. Again, the shoe-string, 90 per cent, 25-year amortized loans were written into the law in 1938 merely as "temporary"; they ran out on July 1 this year. But now they are indefinitely extended.

Opinion as to the rightness of this conversion of emergency function into permanent is a matter of temperament.

The next criticism is worse. It is that, despte all its protestations, FHA is permitting appraisals far too high. Obviously, the 90 per cent loan was way out of line with previous standards from the start. But now, say the critics, you can buy a $6,000 house for nothing down but an old car.

The joker is the appraisal. You have to sign an affidavit that you have put up $600. But who is to say your old car wasn't worth $600? You don't know how much the builder put into the house. He says $6,000. He gets an appraisal at that. You get a loan for $5,400. The lender gets FHA insurance. You give the builder the $5,400 and your old shirt—or is it car? And the deal is made. Are properties over-appraised?

This is only human nature, say competitors. FHA officials want to make a showing, builders want to build and buyers want to buy. And when FHA officials protest, the critics answer that 15 years ago the insurance companies, savings banks, and building and loan societies and so on, thought they were being conservative, but look what they have—$9,000,000,000 imaginary value of real estate foreclosed and on their hands.

This business of over-appraisal was aired in the recent Congressional hearing in connection with apartment houses built under Section 207 with its 80 per cent insured mortgages. A fuss was kicked up by real estate people in St. Louis county about a project there where the land was marked up to alleged market value for insurance appraisal purposes. Representative Cochrane proposed an amendment limiting land appraisals under such projects to the original cost of the land to the mortgagor. FHA officials protested vigorously and the amendment was thrown out.

There is another charge against FHA; "the insurance premiums are too small." Two "proofs" are adduced. First, while FHA had to take over last year only a microscopic number of its insured mortgages, its 1938 losses on properties taken over and sold were around 16 per cent, or over $600 a property on an average premium-paying loan of around $4,000. It was a shade worse than HOLC's 1938 experience.

Insuring Long-Term Loans

This is not so damning as it sounds, even though HOLC's property-loans were frankly borderline while FHA's insurance is supposed to follow rigorous inspection. The loss was tiny compared to total premiums paid. Nevertheless FHA insurance runs 20 to 25 years while the property is being amortized, and much can happen. Last year was a good year for real estate, and these loans were very young.

FHA expects to do $1,000,000,000 of insurance in the next 12 months, but to add only around $5,000,000 to its insurance fund. Up to date a substantial portion of its expenses have been borne out of RFC funds, the rest defrayed from insurance premiums. For the current fiscal year it has received $5,800,000 out of the Treasury or the RFC; last year at this time about $11,800,000.

The second basis for the charge of insufficient premiums is a curious one pointed out by the Home Loan Bank people. On the 90 per cent, 25-year insurance which began last year, the insurance premium is only ¼ per cent, while on the older 80 per cent 20-year insurance the premium is ½ per cent.

The history of FHA seems to follow a familiar cycle. Initial success has been followed by easing of safeguards all along the line. In varying degrees and for various categories the per cent of the mortgage has been raised, the maturity extended, the premium reduced, and FHA has even absorbed some of the foreclosure costs. The ceiling on total insurance has been raised and new categories have been added. There have been some reversals of this trend, as in the the application of a premium charge to Title I insurance this year, removing the free ride which mortgagees were getting. But on balance the trend is toward more liberalization.

It is said that without FHA we would not get home building recovery. On the other hand FHA was set up in the same mood which created the HOLC rescue operation. Without HOLC and other property hanging over the market, it might have gone ahead without FHA stimulus.

Washington's influence in the real estate field in recent years has added conservatism through substitution of the long-term amortised mortgage for the old-fashioned short-term first mortgage with an expensive second mortgage on its back. But while it has tightened up at this point it has loosened up at other points.

Trade Upswing Is Seen by Hopkins In Last 6 Weeks

WASHINGTON (AP) — A report declaring that business activity has expanded during the past six weeks was made public by Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins.

"Recent gains have been substantial, but as they followed two months of decline the total volume for the second quarter of the year did not measure up to the results of the preceding quarter," the report said.

Income payments for the first six months of the year were said to be running at the rate of $65,600,000,000 annually. This compares with the 1938 total of $64,200,000,000. However, it is below the 1937 figure of $69,000,000,000 and more than $14,000,000,000 short of the goal set by President Roosevelt. Income payments include wages, interest and other forms of income.

During the first half of this year, retail sales gained an estimated five per cent over last year. However, because of somewhat lower rents and food prices, the expanded buying power went mainly into consumers' goods. The review cited particularly the good showing in this field scored by automobile sales.

As the result of the steady flow of goods into consumption, heavier commitments by distributors and manufacturers have quickened the pulse of wholesale trade.

Although construction continues to lend strong support to general business activity, there was some reduction in volume of contracts let during the first three weeks of June.

The survey stated there has been no significant upswing in private capital spending. The recent rise in security floatations has been mostly for refunding purposes.

Iron Ore Shipments Up

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP) — June shipments of iron ore from the northern Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin ranges was 5,572,998 tons compared with 2,837,745 for the like period a year ago, the Lake Superior Iron Ore Association reported. Shipments for the season to July 1 were 9,231,249 compared with 4,278,962 for the like period a year ago, an increase of 4,952,287.

Reich to Continue Currency Control and Barter Methods

BERLIN (AP)—Hopes held at home or abroad that Germany's barter and currency control system might be abolished or softened within the near future were shattered by the annual Reichsbank report.

"Germany today more than ever before is unable to dispense with its currency control system," the report for 1938 said.

This is true, the report said, especially because the world trade situation, the unsolved debt problem (Germany's foreign debt), and, last but not least, because political tension now as before stands in the way of clarification of international currency relationships."

Managing the self-sufficiency plan in view of Germany's increasing demands for money and products presents "an undiminished difficult task," it said.

The report continued:

"During the entire report year of 1938 Germany stood in the middle of world historical events. The struggle of our Fuehrer Adolf Hitler for Germany's military and economic freedom and his appeal for the co-operation and sacrifice of the nation for ingenious and peaceful development of the conception of the Greater Germany have led to enormous success."

Despite acquisitions from Austria, Germany's gold supply remained about what it was a year ago — 70,773,374 reichsmarks (about $28,309,350). Of this amount, the report observed that 10,572,616 reichsmarks (about $4,229,046) was being kept abroad. It did not state where it was deposited.

Experts said traces of large currency inflation were not to be found in the report.

Bank note circulation, however, jumped 2,800,000,000 marks ($1,120,000,000) from Dec. 31, 1937, to Dec. 31, 1938. But Germany meanwhile had become larger through the absorption of Austria and the Sudetenland, the report said, thus permitting a healthy increase. (Bank notes in circulation as of June 16, 1939, totaled 7,998,100,000 marks—$3,199,240,000).

National Bank Call Date

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Comptroller of the Currency has issued a call for the condition of all national banks at the close of business Friday, June 30, 1939.

Ickes Sees 90 P. C. Oil Output Under Conservation Laws

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Harold Ickes said that 90 per cent of the oil production of the United States soon would be subject to state conservation laws as the result of extension of the Connally "Hot Oil" Act.

President Roosevelt signed a bill last week extending the law another three years.

The high percentage would be reached, he said, as soon as California's new oil conservation law became effective. Illinois, which ranks fifth in oil production (about 5 per cent of the national output), is the only large producing state which was not adopted legislation to conserve oil and gas resources.

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East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	July 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	July 19
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20
Medford Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1

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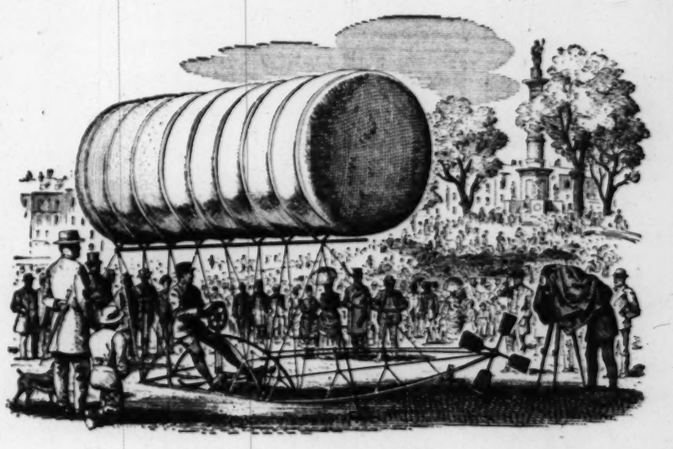

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It was a different world in 1878, just a quarter century before the first successful flight by a heavier-than-air machine, a slower moving age, when life was simpler and the successful management of property a comparatively easy matter. In 1878, a fund of $100,000 invested in United States Government bonds returned a yearly income of $4,700. The same amount of money invested in a direct obligation of the United States Government today would not return over $2,710 in annual income — 42.34% less than the amount obtainable in 1878.

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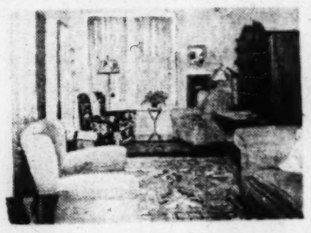

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(Continued)

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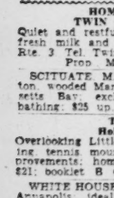

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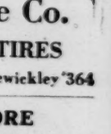

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A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Apparently (109:23)—When "apparently" is used in the sense of "seemingly" (usually when set off by commas), it is ordinarily read in a slightly lower tone, one which permits some inference of doubt; as, "He came; but, apparently, there was no one with him." When, on the other hand, the word means "manifestly" or "clearly," it is read without any hesitation and without any diminishing of tone or tempo; as, "My next step came to me gradually and apparently."

Buoys (24:9)—Preferably boo'-iz (or, better, with a trace of quick-long *e* in the second syllable).

Climax (322:7)—*Kli'-max* (i long, *a* short).

When we climb a ladder, each rung takes us a bit higher until we reach the top. This gradual upward motion so well symbolized the proper development of a speech or play, that the Greeks used their word *klimax*, "ladder," in the rhetorical sense of "a mounting by degrees to the highest pitch of perfection." The term was also applied to the culmination itself.

Component (550:18)—*Kom-po'-nent* (first *o* clipped-short, second long, *e* clipped-short).

The component (Latin *cum*, "together," and *ponere*, "to place") parts of a thing are its essential elements—the things of which it is composed.

Confines (plural noun; 108:19)—The first syllable is accented in the noun; the second, in the verb.

Covert (Ps. 61:4)—*Kuv'-ert* (*u* short, *e* as in maker).

Renders Hebrew *cithrah*, "cover," from *cathar*, "to hide."

Débris (289:2)—Preferably *day-bree'* (secondary stress on first syllable).

This word came into English without change in spelling or sense from the French *débris*, "fragments" (Old French *debrister*, "to break in pieces").

Deuteronomy (Bible book)—Not *Doo-*; sound it *Du-*.

Dissolution (550:18)—*Dis-o-lu'-shun* (secondary stress on first syllable; and don't think that the earth will swallow you if you sound the third syllable *loo*).

The Latin roots *dis*, "apart," and *solvere*, "to loose," impart to this word the sense of breaking down; lapsing into ruin; disintegration.

Divest (428:8)—Long *i*.

Draughts (234:1)—*Drafts* (a intermediate as in *ask*).

Embryonic (550:22)—*Em-brih-on'-ik* (vowels short; secondary stress on first syllable).

An embryo is the rudiment of an organized physical being, a young organism in the prenatal stage of development—our word being derived from the Greek *embryon*, "the fetus, or the young in the womb or egg."

The adjective form, "embryonic," may be used in the sense of "of or pertaining to an embryo; incipient and rudimentary."

Hierarchies (24:5)—*Hi'-er-ar-kizz*, according to Webster's, although the last syllable really seems to have a trace of quick-long *e*; secondary stress on third syllable.

"Hierarchy" is applied to a body of ecclesiastical rulers, but specifically to that form of church government administered by officials organized in ranks or orders, each group subordinate to the one above it. The word came to use from the Greek *hierarchia*, "the power or post of a steward or president of sacred rites" (*hieros*, "sacred," and *archein*, "to rule").

Instigated (24:6)—*In'-stih-gate-ed* (secondary stress on third syllable).

Back of this word lies the Latin *instigare*, "to goad on" (*in*, "in, on," and *stig-*, "to stick, prick, sting"). We use our word in the sense of "to goad or urge forward; incite; provoke."

Myth (550:21), **mythological** (249:11)—*Mith* (*i* short). *mith-o-lojj'-ih-kal* (secondary stress on first syllable).

The Greek *mythos* was applied to a tale especially associated with religious rites and beliefs in which various deities, existing only in the imagination of the people, were characterized. This meaning has been carried over in our word "myth"; but we have broadened it to include, as Webster's puts it, "a person or thing existing only in imagination, or whose actual existence is not verifiable."

The adjective "mythological" means "of or pertaining to myths; fabulous."

Samaria (John 4:7, 9), **Samaritans** (John 4:9)—*Sa-mair'-ih-a*; but in the second word, Webster's marks the second *a* short—a distinction which, in our opinion, is not altogether necessary, especially since an *r* following short *a* in the same syllable, has a tendency to make it circumflex.

Subject (249:9)—End it *-jekt*, not *-jikt*. The word here is an adjective, and, like the noun, it is accented on the first syllable. The verb ("They wish to *subject* us to this test") is accented on the second syllable.

Subjective (108:27)—*Sub-jek'-tiv*.

Just as "objective" (Latin *ob*, "toward," and *jacere*, "to throw") relates to the real nature of an object (that which is thrown across one's path, so to speak), "subjective" (Latin *sub*, "under," and *jacere*) relates to that which literally underlies perception of an object in the perceiving subject. For example, illusions about the real nature of an object must be subjective.

Daily Quotation

IF there be a smile upon our lips, those around us will soon smile too.

—MAETERLINCK

In Lighter Vein

And It's Cheaper!

"Do you ever go camping?"

"No; we get the same effect by taking the screens off the windows."

Emphasis on One

At a two-piano recital by Maier and Patterson, a member of the audience remarked, "How beautifully they play together!"

"Yes, especially Patterson," answered his neighbor.—Tromboners.

Song Without a Singer

Two song-writers, of what eminence matters little, met. "So you've written a new song for a soprano voice," said one. "What is it called?"

"'Would That I Were Young Again,'" replied the composer.

"Good gracious, man, you'll never get a woman to sing that!"—Glasgow Citizen.

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

BEAVER

Beaver-hunting was once one of Colonial America's biggest industries and greatest sources of wealth. For a century the pelts were used as a unit of barter, instead of money. In 1900, beavers were almost extinct, but now they are staging a gratifying comeback. Beavers work with industry, intelligence, and foresight. Without tools they have built 1,500-foot dams, dug 90-foot canals, and felled trees 89 inches in circumference.

Three On a Burro

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Hiram T. Horton, Bonita, Calif.

Two Native Boys of Talara, Peru, Take a Pet Sheep for a Ride, While the Burro Sounds His Own Horn

Brevities

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: What the average man means by tax reform is to shift the tax on somebody else.

Punch ©: A London merchant has opened a shop for the sale of Manx cats. He thinks there is considerable scope for a retailer in this line of business.

Sidelight on Creation

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, the eminent and eloquent agnostic, said that an interview that he once had with Phillips Brooks came nearer converting him than anything that ever happened in his life.

The Bishop had shown the Colonel a marvelously executed globe. It was a reproduction of the world, and was wrought not only with scientific skill and accuracy but with remarkable skill and care.

"Who made it?" asked Ingersoll.

"Nobody," replied Phillips Brooks.

A Verse for Today . . .

The LORD *hath taken away thy judgments, he hath cast out thine enemy: the king of Israel, even the* LORD, *is in the midst of thee: thou shalt not see evil any more.*—ZEPH. 3:15.

Did You Ever Wonder

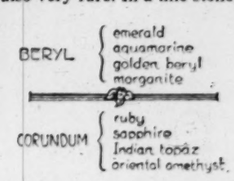
Which Is the Most Precious Precious Stone?

It is not practical to attempt any definite listing of an exact order of value for precious stones, because too many factors enter into the determination of the worth of any particular specimen. However, the top-ranking gems are generally conceded to be the emerald, the ruby, and the diamond. The pearl, which is not a stone, should also be listed as a first-line gem.

An order of value of a sort may be suggested if we limit our consideration to fairly large stones (weighing 10 carats or more), free from flaws and of the finest gem quality.

Thus limited, it may be said that large, perfect, velvety grass-green emeralds of finest quality are worth more (because of extreme rarity) per carat than any other precious stones.

The next most precious precious stone (in large sizes) would be a perfect pigeon's-blood ruby, which is also very rare. In a fine stone of,



say, 10 carats' weight, both the emerald and the ruby are more valuable than a fine diamond of the same weight.

Third on the list is the diamond, which, however, is considered by many to be the chief of precious stones. Certainly it is the gem which finds the most universal acceptance, and which, in consequence, is quite frequently selected as a form of investment. The reason it does not top the present list is that a large fine diamond is not nearly so rare a gem as is either the emerald or the ruby.

It may be of interest to note that the emerald is a variety of beryl, and (except for the presence of a small amount of chromic oxide, which is thought to cause its unrivaled green color) has the same chemical make-up and crystalline form as the lovely blue aquamarine and the golden beryl.

The ruby, on the other hand, is a red species of the gem-mineral corundum; and gem corundum in other colors provides milady with her sapphires.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Charity With Kindness

Paris

On a secluded hall table of the lovely home stood a bowl filled with coins, and as a visitor watched departing guests he saw several of them step quietly to the receptacle and slip something from it into their pockets.

The visitor remained behind until all the others had departed, and then to Sarah Bernhardt, the gracious mistress of the house, he said, "Will you tell me about that bowl?"

"All of my friends, particularly those who are in need, know the bowl is there, and for what purpose," she replied. "It enables me to offer them aid when they need it, and they to accept it, without the need or embarrassment of asking for it."

Daily Anecdote

Making an Impression

When Robert Morrison was sailing to China, to undertake missionary work there, the shipowner asked derisively: "And so, Mr. Morrison, you really expect you will make an impression on the idolatry of the great Chinese Empire?"

The answer came: "No, Sir, but I expect God will."

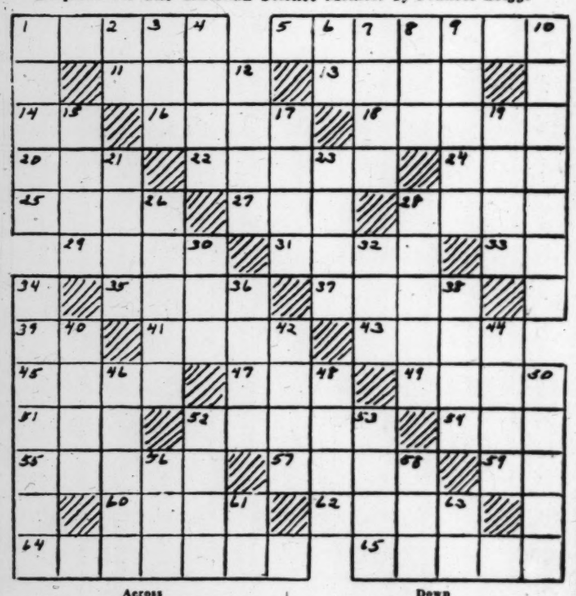
This expectation was gloriously fulfilled. During the midst of his busy life as a teacher, preacher, writer, and translator, some one asked if he was never tired. Morrison answered, "Yes, tired in the work, but not tired of it."

Talent vs. Genius

Talent is that which is in a man's power; genius is that in whose power man is.—Lowell.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was one of Old Testament minor prophets?
5—Patriarch was a great writer of what?
11—Who was a son of Zebulun?
13—What Jew of Tarsus was converted to Christianity?
14—Exist.
16—Who was grandson of Ephraim?
18—What is a commercial form of iron containing carbon?
20—Who was a son of Bela?
22—Who was a prophet of Shiloh?
24—Who is one who votes on affirmative side?
25—Who was a Kohathite Levite, ancestor of Samuel and Heman?
27—Conclusion.
28—Dog salmon is called what?
29—What is a country of southeastern Asia?
31—In Great Britain, what nobleman ranks below a marquis and above a viscount?
33—Symbol for cobalt is what?
35—If you visited Arbroath, whom would you see (sing.)?
37—What is a highly prized variety of goldfish?
39—Chapter (abbr.)
41—What is either of two New Zealand plants?
43—What is a kind of wide-mouthed pitcher?
45—Who is one of greatest British pianists?
47—Would you eat, don, or row a parkin?
49—What place was one of landmarks on boundary of Zebulun?
51—Native metal is what?
52—Who was one of four sons of Hebron?
54—What is singular of "dice"?
55—What is a house set apart for residence in hunting season?
57—What name was originally borne by apostle Paul?
59—Where is Shreveport (abbr.)?
60—What dog-headed ape was sacred to god Thoth?
62—What is a large carnivorous mammal of cat family?
64—What river of Burma is also called the Hlaing?
65—Rainy season in India is called what?

Down

1—Who was father of Jeroboam I?
2—In speaking of Biblical Tiria, what pronoun would you use?
3—What tree yields caucho?
4—What is a tree of Guiana and Trinidad?
6—Opus (abbr.).
7—What is a county of northeastern North Carolina?
8—Tumbler of a gunlock is what?
9—What was one of towns allotted to Benjamin?
10—Who was son of David and Bathsheba?
12—What is name of a river of Prussia?
15—Who is a friend of Antony in Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra"?
17—Baseball team is often called what?
19—What is a cordage fiber derived from Philippine palm?
21—Platform of a lecture room or church is what?
23—Who was first man?
26—What are carriages let for hire?
28—Circus buffoon is what?
30—What is an extinct New Zealand bird?
32—What are fish eggs called?
34—Erasmus was a famous what?
36—A gateado is a gate, tree, or goat—which?
38—What was an ancient Jewish measure of six cubits?
40—Who is linked romantically with Leander?
42—What trees produce acorns?
44—Coot grake is what?
46—What is a portable chair borne on poles by two men?
48—What is a small short-necked river duck?
50—Knob or striking blade of a golf club is what (pl.)?
53—What river of Italy flows to the Adriatic?
53—Who discovered glacier in Alaska which bears his name?
56—What is a grouper of coasts of southern U. S.?
58—What is a river of northern Chile?
61—What is a large hawk of Hawaii?
63—Symbol for nickel is what?

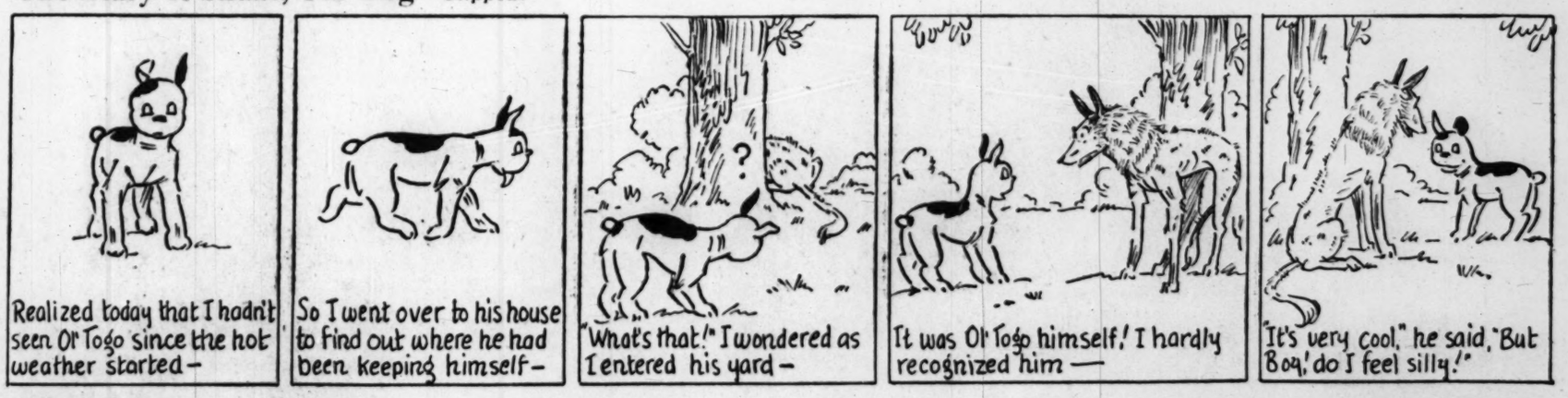
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Out in Front*

By LE PELLEY

HOW MANY LAPS BEFORE WE GO IN ??
IT'S A 5-MILE RACE. SO THAT'S 20 LAPS ~ WE GO IN AT THE TENTH !
MEANWHILE
I REALLY CAN DO IT ! I CAN PULL AWAY FROM THE BLUE ARROW
LOOK BUD'S OUT IN FRONT !
LAP No 8
AND NOW IN SECOND PLACE AND DROPPING FARTHER BEHIND IS THE BLUE ARROW !
Hmm— THAT No 44 IS FAST ! MAYBE I LAUGHED TOO SOON...
BLUE ARROW

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Clipped!*


Realized today that I hadn't seen Ol' Togo since the hot weather started—
So I went over to his house to find out where he had been keeping himself—
"What's that!" I wondered as I entered his yard—
It was Ol' Togo himself! I hardly recognized him—
"It's very cool," he said, "But Boy! do I feel silly!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Of Cabbages and Truants*

By THE HAGERS

"MY GUESTS FORGET THE SOUTH FIELD GATE, SO CLOSE IT, PLEASE; IT'S GETTING LATE.
POOR AUNT MATILDA! NOW SHE CHECKS EACH MOVE ON HER DUDE RANCH-BAR X.
I HEARD, AS I MADE FAST THE LATCH, SOFT VOICES IN THE CABBAGE PATCH.
"DON'T TAKE ME BACK, PLEASE, TO THE PEN." THERE WERE THE MISSING PIG AND HEN!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Great Nation in a Small World

"I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." These famous words of General Grant echo in President Roosevelt's willingness to see Congress remain in session until September, if necessary, to remove the arms embargo from American neutrality legislation.

The President's declaration answers the Senate's so-called "isolationist group" which was reported ready to filibuster until fall to prevent the Administration's amendments from becoming law.

The readiness with which Mr. Roosevelt accepted this challenge indicates a conviction that the case for placing the sale of arms and ammunition on a cash-and-carry basis needs only to be thoroughly understood by the American people to be accepted by them.

A long filibuster might add little light of itself. But it would encourage thousands to examine fundamental arguments in the Administration's peace policy and to find out why the President puts such stress on repeal of the automatic arms embargo at this time.

* * *

At the moment one need only look at the same front pages which carry reports on the Administration-Senate deadlock to sense one reason for this emphasis. Other reports on those pages state that in Danzig men are drilling in barrack yards, the forces of National Socialism are being swelled by thousands of new comers, and while the Free City itself is calm, tension in several capitals reflects the dangers which find a focal point in the Baltic port.

What kind of solution will be applied to the Danzig problem? The answer depends largely on the factors with which leaders in the Third Reich must reckon. National Socialism does not shy at the thought of force. But neither do the German people nor the German Government for that matter, want unnecessary war. Those who may be tempted to apply force or the threat of force to the Danzig question may hesitate if the ability of other nations to resist is plain. If there is any doubt about that ability someone may blunder into that sort of venture which diplomatists call "bluff." The bluff might have to be called. It would be too late then to save peace. It might even be too late to keep the United States out of war.

This is the contingency which the Administration's policy seeks to avoid. By making clear to any Power contemplating aggression that the United States stands ready to aid non-aggressors by all means short of war, the American Government can make a contribution to peace and to a maintenance of orderly relations between nations.

* * *

No risks above those minimum ones required by the cash-and-carry policy for trade in commodities need be undertaken to put arms and ammunition in the same category. And none of these risks are greater than those the United States has to bear in any case simply because it is a great nation in a small world. But an additional peace insurance would accrue from the cash-and-carry plan for all war supplies. For Governments not economically situated to carry on a long war but willing to risk a short one on the strength of superior armament for a sudden thrust will also be discouraged from this strategy by the availability of new arms to those on the defensive.

It is to nullify the chances of success in either type of war that the United States must throw all the weight it can on the side of those nations which, having most to lose by war, will not start it. Americans can make this contribution to peace without taking added risks of becoming involved in war. Indeed, in making this contribution Americans actually reduce the risks of losing their own peace in a world at war.

Sic Transit Gloria

Liquidation of landmarks and mansions of the New York of a generation or so ago proceeds apace. Mansions are no longer marketable as such. Latest of the pretentious homes doomed in the city of apartments is that of the late Edward H. Harriman, railroad builder, at the north corner of Fifth Avenue and 69th Street, which has been purchased by Sir John Mactaggart, Scottish builder, who is expected to develop it as an apartment site. He controls some 20,000 flats in London, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Another famous Fifth Avenue residence recently sold is that of the late Ogden L. Mills, one-time Secretary of the Treasury. The John D. Rockefeller home disappeared a year or so ago. The Bache and Frick mansions had been metamorphosed into museums. The George F. Baker home has gone, and the Charles F. Schwab on Riverside Drive is going.

The hand of change is on country mansions too. One of Long Island's most impressive country residences, the gray stone home of the late Otto H. Kahn, on an estate of 440 acres at Westbury, has just been acquired by the Welfare Fund of the New York City Department of Sanitation to develop as a recreational and rest center for its members.

Another of modern New York's links to the Gay Nineties, the Murray Hill Hotel, will soon yield its ground for an apartment house. The red brick hotel, eight stories high, in the Grand Central area, was considered the ultimate in elegance when it was built in 1884 at a cost of a million dollars. President McKinley stayed at the Murray Hill when in New York, and other patrons included Mark Twain, P. T. Barnum and J. P. Morgan, Sr. The hotel's chef prepared the inaugural dinner for President Grover Cleveland and shipped it to Washington by special train.

The hotel is only 55 years old—but that is old for a building in New York. A foreign visitor, impressed by the number of noted buildings torn down here in recent years, even though they were only 50 or so years old, remarked: "Why, they'll build a brand new New York in a century if this keeps up." However, he had not seen some of the old-law tenements in the slums of New York and other cities which seem to last only too long.

With Feet of Clay

Sport, the Fourth

Always at my grandfather's farm, there was a dog named Sport and each, in succession, looked as much like Sport, the first, as possible. A spotted fox-hound, set low on sturdy legs, ears long and brown, like velvet to the touch, and hazel eyes luminous with an understanding of intricate trails and the circuitous runs of the whole fox family.

But it was Sport, the fourth and last, of whom, grandfather, sitting with the men round the old stove of the village store, boasted, "Never a dog with a nose like this one. No cold track fools him."

This was the Sport we inherited along with the rambling house, the weather-beaten barns and the rolling acres of a Connecticut farm. A dog so identified with grandfather and the big kitchen that we could never think of selling him out of the family. And as taking such a dog of the wide-open spaces to the confines of a city back-yard was also out of the question, we boarded him with a dog-loving blacksmith two miles from the old farm. Here, during the winter months when we were away, his familiar encircling of the fox knolls began from the west side of the town instead of the east, his guttural bark reminding the neighbors of how grandfather would often walk down the lane to listen. "Yes," they said, "Sport seems contented in his new home."

* * *

And yet he must have been listening and remembering, otherwise how did he instinctively seem to know, when after the long months away, we arrived in April for a few days of fishing in grandfather's trout brook? But in some way, he was aware; appearing without fail on the very first night, his eyes laughing and his tail wagging a welcome. Sometimes before we went to bed he would come dashing across the porch, but more often it would be after the lights were out. Then with a start we would be wakened by his urgent bark at the door, his nose close to the crack. "Sport," we would cry, as father would hustle out of bed, creak down the stairs, and withdraw the bolt of the heavy kitchen door, which he could scarcely open fast enough for the impatient dog to come pouncing in. Every muscle taut, he would flash through the rooms and on up the stairs to nose us in our beds. His an ecstasy of happiness that needed no words to express.

So certain was his coming whenever we opened the house that the man who kept him said that he could always tell when we were in town, since seemingly without any reason, Sport with a sudden excited dash would whine to be let out the door and once outside, lift his keen nose, sniff the air and take a shot, make a bee-line in the direction of his old home.

* * *

"They have come," he would say to his wife.

During the summer vacation days, Sport would again stay with us, with time out of course for his jaunts afield. Always the exuberant companion until at the end of the season, we took him back to the blacksmith's and left him. Then as if he perfectly understood there was no use in following, we would see him as we glanced back, sitting disconsolately by the roadside, his long ears drooping, no wag at all to his tail and a look that we would remember way through the winter, until upon an April morning, one of us would suddenly say, "Guess old Sport will be thinking it's time we got back to the farm." H. S. H.

The Wide Horizon

Is Uncle Sam "Soft"?

By Edwin Packard Halsey
Assistant in American History, Harvard University

Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of State, complained recently to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the United States is using its resources "to stimulate the activities and aggressions of our potential enemies."

It is to our material interest to do all we can to prevent the catastrophe of a world war. But the effect of our present neutrality law would be distinctly to the advantage of the axis powers; and the axis powers are threatening to start the war, because they have a temporary advantage of superior war materials; therefore, our neutrality law has the effect of making the war more probable.

Can such a law, or the policy it represents, be to our material advantage?

There is still the argument of unreasoning fear and selfishness. The argument that boycotting aggressor nations might cause those governments to wage war. The answer lies in Mr. Stimson's words: "The American people are not constitutionally a timid people." Also, in his point that "this country could more easily than any other"—3,000 miles away from the aggressors' bombing planes—"take economic action" to curb the rearmament of those threatening aggression.

As to this argument of fear and selfishness, might not Americans at the present stage of their development do well to take a risk or work harder in support of decency and democracy in international relations?

Critics of the New Deal have feared that Americans are growing "soft"—losing the traditional pioneer spirit of sacrifice, courage, and energy. They see danger in following the line of least resistance on domestic issues, with unlimited government relief for demoralized workers who lose their self-reliance.

* * *

Critics who fear Americans are growing "soft" should be the first to support the policy of economic discrimination against aggressor nations.

The Roosevelt foreign policy will require unselfishness to forgo profits on sales to aggressors; courage to resist their threats; harder work to compete with the dictators' industrial war machines. But it is these qualities of unselfishness, courage, and energy that are needed to solve our domestic difficulties. Might we not, by facing our international responsibilities, rekindle the spirit that is needed to end class feeling and defeatism in America?

Some will dissent from assumptions that a vigorous foreign policy is to the interest of Americans. Opinions differ whenever contingencies arise. But let us remember that the "line of least resistance" is not often the best course—although easily popularized by politicians. And American history is not without examples of "playing politics" on foreign policy.

The speech of Chancellor Hitler on April 28—his "answer" to the President—was skillfully addressed to Mr. Roosevelt's political opponents. Such speeches and the activities of the Nazi bund are suggestive of the way the French Directory appealed to the American people against the policies of the Administration in 1797. As a result, Americans were less divided and gave stronger support to John Adams' policies in 1798.

Just before the election of 1888, the Republican Senate rejected the Chamberlain-Bayard Treaty, for no other reason than to deprive President Cleveland of credit for settling a dispute with Canada.

* * *

Although Woodrow Wilson was tragically inept in his dealings with the Senate, his opponents had their eye on the election of 1920, when they embarrassed him on settlement of the World War. The history of the Versailles Treaty did not prove, as the isolationists would have it, that America was wrong to go into European affairs. It as clearly proves that we should have gone farther, making the League strong enough to ensure collective security, and obtaining more justice for the German Republic.

Critics of New Deal economics may be tempted to discredit the Administration on foreign affairs. The cry of "red herring" is raised whenever the President takes a lead to discourage nations threatening aggression. But what of critics who sincerely fear the New Deal is making Americans "soft"? They are inconsistent if they do not support diplomatic action that should have the opposite effect.

It is gratifying to read in recent newspaper accounts that "two Republican presidential possibilities," Lodge and Taft, refused to join twenty other Senators in signing the pledge to filibuster against revision of the neutrality law. Republicans who support the Administration on a strong foreign policy can ask a quid pro quo on domestic policies to invigorate industry.

Two Roads to Alaska—Or One?

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently you published a letter by Mr. Cotes from Oxshott, England, in which he advocated the construction of two roads from the United States through Canada to Alaska.

It is well to consider this USA-Canada-Alaska road from its practical side. The road over 2,200 miles long must be constructed over a terrain yet unsurveyed except casually by air. It is rough country. Rough country makes road building extremely difficult, and more than that, particularly expensive. Engineers and experts with experience in building wilderness roads estimate close to $50,000,000. Two such roads could never be built through a wilderness — at present anyway — with money at such a premium (Canada is going to have to foot most of the bill because most of the building is through its country) and actual monetary returns from such a road are far in the future.

The road can be open only four months at the very longest due to the extreme weather conditions and the terrific cost of keeping it open any longer. Furthermore, the highway cannot be of much service to Alaska or to Canada until the areas it serves are connected by feeder roads.

The great new highway is needed. It should be built over the most practical route—the route which when surveyed shows the lowest altitudes, the fewest summits and passes to be crossed, the levelest route, and which passes through the richest settling areas. Northern Canada and Alaska need population. Tourists come second and bring only seasonal money. The road as Alaskans understand it is designed to provide an easy and relatively inexpensive route for settlers to follow.

Mr. Cotes says two roads are needed to open up a hinterland that could solve the unemployment problem, but no boom northward is ever going to solve the American employment problem for two reasons at least:

First, any frontier country these days must base its claim for success on regional planning carefully worked out. Secondly, only trained farmers should go north to work the land, and only those other jobless should go north to work in the mines, the expected pulp mills, and the fisheries who are assured of jobs.

The problems of any frontier country are only made more distressing by sending hordes of unprepared folk in to find the country can't take care of them in such great numbers. The solution to Canada's and Alaska's northern problem won't be solved by two roads, or by one either. Rather it will be solved by a co-ordination of all factors, economic, social, and industrial, intelligently planned, and gradually developed.

San Francisco, Calif. A. G.

Silence

Silence is a net which holds many things. There is a moment after a song is sung, when silence seems full of music; when the thought remembers the sounds' wonders.

Silence is so much more than the absence of all sound. In a green valley, the silence is a kind of golden dream in which the imagination lingers. But in the high places, where the mountains lift their heads above the clouds, silence is a cool hand laid on the heart, a deep river seen far off. On the vast desert, under the dome of stars, silence is a deep well in which we gaze. On the blue sea silence is full of rhythm, and the eyes follow the tides, and seek the pathways hidden from the sun, far below the water-surface where an unknown silence dwells.

Silence broken can be a lovely thing. The brittle snow breaking under the foot breaks the silence of the winter day, and in the sound is the echo of frost and the music of cold. In autumn, one leaf falling wakes the stillness, and drifts through the blue shadow of smoke like a quiet word said. In summer the white fountain makes a pattern of sound against the dark stone, against the languid hour. And in spring the first bird-note wakes the earth, wakes the heart, after the long silence of the winter season.

Silence is a gift offered for solace. When the world's music breaks too much upon the sense, silence offers its healing interlude. With no texture, no color, no sound—silence is a net which holds many things.

Progressive Finland

As a result of the visit of a Trade Delegation of more than thirty members from Finland to establish friendly relations with American industrialists from whom they buy more than they sell, the National Foreign Trade Council has appointed a special committee to study improvement of American-Finnish trade relations. The Finnish Foreign Trade Association expects to establish a committee for the same purpose, now that it is back in Finland.

The visit of the Finnish industrialists was to establish friendly relations, not to open markets; for, in the words of their chairman, a leading banker, Finland does not want to expand exports much beyond imports, since there is little return on capital invested abroad at the present time.

Finland has made tremendous industrial strides in the last twenty years, since which time her industrial output has risen 49 per cent. The structure of industrial production has changed to represent a greater proportion of finished, rather than raw, products for export, and the consumption of an increasing number of new articles from abroad. The rise in purchasing power of the population which has followed this industrialization of the country has created new demands of machinery, tools, cars, oils, cotton, dried fruits, and foodstuffs from the United States. Finland is becoming more and more modernized every day. It is being called the "United States of the North," and its people are eager for greater progress in the English language, as well as in American methods of production and standards of living.

The Man-on-the-Spot

It used to be said that man-on-the-spot diplomacy had disappeared as the result of instantaneous communication. Ambassadors were said to have been reduced to errand boys. Gone were the days when a plenipotentiary could start a war because he couldn't wait for instructions from the home office. However, America has a man-on-the-spot who has become a kind of State Department on his own in China. His name is Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, commander of the fleet in Asiatic waters, who comes to the retirement age at the end of July.

Admiral Yarnell has done yeoman service in one of the most trying diplomatic situations in American history. His tilts with the Japanese have been almost beyond number. And he has had to act even more speedily than modern communication permits—namely, as soon as the Japanese moved against American interests. For instance, last year the Japanese tried to keep Americans off the Yangtze River, and the Admiral's riposte was simply to go aboard his flagship, and sail up to Hankow. Even the Japanese are constrained to admire the resolute diplomat-admiral.

Admiral Yarnell would be the first to acknowledge the aid and comfort of Secretary Hull and the State Department in his task. Never before has an Admiral in China waters been more trusted. Without that solid support the admiral would find his word doubted and his acts questioned. But the Japanese know that the State Department is the unwavering buttress behind Admiral Yarnell, as it will be behind his successor, Admiral Thomas C. Hart. It is to be hoped that the new commander will display the same high gifts of statesmanship as Admiral Yarnell.

A Humble Room

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is fortunate to have been born in America. Especially so in the twentieth century where it is possible for its many inventions to cheer us on life's pathway. There are times when the radio means much to shut-ins and those who are partly shut-in.

This thought was very forcefully brought home to me a short time ago. At the time when a rented typewriter was supposed to be delivered, I was called to the phone and told that under a rule of the shop the machine could not be rented to me since I live in a furnished room and do not have a home of my own. The implication was, of course, that I might disappear with the machine. As I listened to the voice of the man, who may have learned caution in a hard school, I thought, thank God I do have, at least, a national home. I am not compelled to knock on the doors of other countries.

Slightly depressed I turned on my radio dial that Sunday. From far across the continent the message of King George VI filled my room. The great are always humble in spirit. Their thoughts may come to us wherever we are. The room that was too humble for the safety of a rented typewriter was not too humble for the voice of the King. (MRS.) I. T.

New York

Napoleon's Early Environment

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Sydney A. Clark in "A Dictator's City in Corsica," in a recent issue of the Monitor, writes: "The Bonapartes lived well and were used to the feeling of money." My impression from a recent rereading of Ludwig's "Napoleon" is that the family lived precariously, due to Pere Bonaparte's improvidence, and that the memory of his deprivations as a youth was one of the strongest influences which shaped Napoleon's character. He attended military school in France as a ward of the King, and there he suffered cruel pangs of the spirit because of slights at the hands of noble and aristocratic classmates. Economic insecurity was so definitely a part of Napoleon's early environment, according to Ludwig, that his subsequent career cannot be clearly analyzed without giving due weight to the fact. The family was a proud one, but the same sort of pride may be found among our own Appalachian mountain folk. It is not usually termed "aristocratic." Napoleon all his life was a class-conscious climber, and was so regarded by royalty and nobility in his time.

ALEXANDER MCKAY PARKER, SR.

Tucson, Ariz.

The Constitution Survives Again

The Chicago Daily Tribune has celebrated the close of the Supreme Court term with a long and serious editorial entitled, "The Constitution Is Dead." "In a real sense," says Colonel McCormick's paper, "we are no longer ruled by the Constitution. The reality is that the Constitution as we have known it and as it has existed for 150 years, is dead."

Dead. Croaked. Kicked the bucket. Ausgespielt!

There it is on the word of the Trib. But is it news? Hardly. Turn the calendar back to 1828. Chief Justice Marshall is speaking: "Should Jackson be elected, I shall look upon constitutional government as virtually dissolved."

Come down to 1836. Jackson is President and he has appointed Taney to succeed Marshall. Grieves Daniel Webster: "Judge Story thinks the Supreme Court is gone, and I think so, too." And Chancellor Kent joins in the dirge. Says this great shaper of American law, "I have lost my confidence and hopes in the constitutional guardianship and protection of the Supreme Court."

When Taney neared the end of his service in another generation, he saw the Constitution dying another death—at the hands of the Lincoln appointees. He hoped, he wrote, "to linger along to the next term," but "very different, that court will be from the court as I have heretofore known it. Nor do I see any ground for hope that it will ever again be restored to the authority and rank which the Constitution intended to confer upon it."

Countless laments at the Constitution's passing down through the years might be cited. We call up but one more. It is the day the gold clause cases are being decided. Chief Justice Hughes has spoken for the majority. The dissent is having its innings. "It is not too much to say," cries Justice McReynolds, "that the Constitution is gone!"

It has been killed off a good many times, the Constitution has. But it always comes up standing. If the Trib still has doubts, we suggest it ask I Am Not the Law Hague of Jersey City.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*